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Supreme Court Puts Curb On Labor Board

Decisions indicate closer judicial scrutiny of Board — Action may halt revision drive.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — Three adverse decisions of the Supreme Court put the controversy raging over the National Labor Relatons Board in a new light.

1. Outlaw strikes have now been condemned in vigorous language by the Court speaking through the Chief Justice. The Labor Board had not defended the sit-down strike but had maintained that it was not in itself sufficient cause for discharge of employees in a dispute originally caused by illegal conduct of the employer. This contention is overruled by a 5-to-2 decision in the Fansteel case.

2. The three adverse decisions opened the way to much closer judicial scrutiny of the acts of the Labor Board. Down to yesterday the Board was singularly successful in its cases before the court, the chief exception being the Consolidated Edison case. Yesterday's three adverse decisions were jarring blows to the Board, each one countermanding its interpretation of the statute. They will have an important bearing on its future policies.

3. The action of the Court precipitates a new phase in the legislative discussion of Wagner Act amendments. In one quarter it encourages the drive for amendment on the ground that the Board is shown to have exceeded its authority. In another quarter it is argued that legislative amendments are not now required in view of the protection to employers being offered by the High Court itself.

4. In any event, far reaching judicial interpretations of the meaning of the Act have been given. This follows the traditional pattern of labor legislation in the United States where ambiguities in the law are cleared up by Court interpretation, generally to the satisfaction of Congress which wrote the original law.

5. Finally, it is probably correct to say that the Court, speaking through its majority, has put into expression the dominant wish of the American public and the man-in-the-street to halt labor lawlessness, as in the sit-down strike. By giving it such emphatic expression, as in the powerful opinion delivered yesterday by the Chief Justice, in characteristic fashion, a greater revolt against the Labor Act may have been forestalled.

Three Labor Cases

Three Labor Board cases were decided yesterday in each of which the Board's interpretation was overruled.

In the Fansteel Metallurgical Company case in Chicago, the Court ruled that workers, discharged for participating in a sit-down strike, sacrificed their rights under the Labor Act, even though the company's own acts, which precipitated the sit-down, were "reprehensible" and illegal. The seven-man Court offered three variations of view on this issue. The Chief Justice, associated with Mr. Justices McReynolds, Butler, Roberts and Stone, comprised the majority, and overruled the Labor Board. However, Mr. Justice Stone only concurred in part with this majority. In a separate opinion he agreed that the Board was without statutory authority to order reinstatement of the discharged employees, but based his conclusion on different reasoning, and disagreed with the others in declaring that 14 workers who did not participate in the sit-down, but aided it, should be re-instated.

Finally, Mr. Justices Reed and Black disagreed with the majority in a sharp dissent written by the former. This lineup of the seven-judge Court was significant of possible future changes. If Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who did not participate in the case, should side with the two "liberals" Mr. Justices Reed and Black, together with a future ninth Judge to be named by Mr. Roosevelt, an unstable condition might be created in upholding this important ruling, due to the Stone concurrence.

Second Major Case

The second case involved the Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. Here again Mr. Justices Black and Reed dissented but without a written opinion, from the court's views, written persuasively by Mr. Justice Roberts, in a 5-to-2 decision. The question here was whether the Labor Board's interpretation of facts in a strike controversy should be upheld. Its interpretation was rejected. The Board had ordered the company to re-instate workers with back pay on the ground that the company had refused to bargain collectively.

The third 5-to-2 case involved the Columbian Enameling and Stamp-

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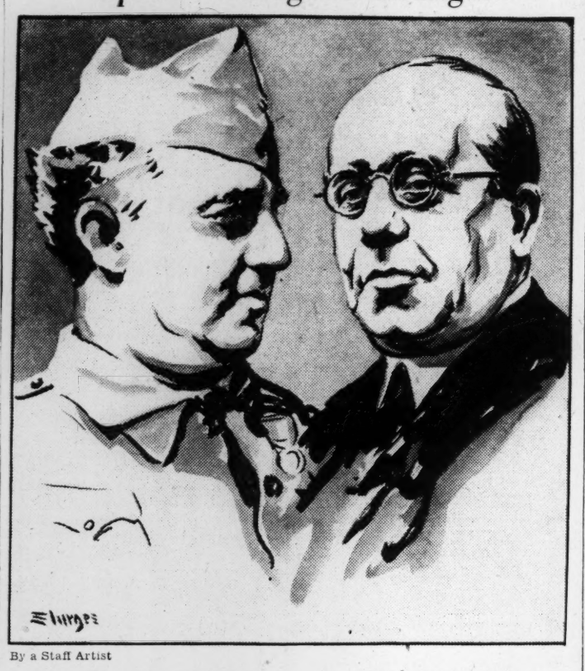
Spain—A Regime Changes



By a Staff Artist

Gen. Francisco Franco — Recognized by 37 powers as legal head of Spain

Manuel Azaña — Lays down the Presidency in face of Franco's successes

President of Spain Resigns; Envoy Leaves Paris Embassy

COLLOGNES - SOUS - SALEVE, France, Feb. 28 (AP)—Manuel Azaña, in a letter made public today, resigned as President of the Spanish Republican Government.

The letter was addressed to Diego Martinez Barrio, President of the Republican Cortes (Parliament) and Señor Azaña's constitutional successor. Señor Azaña, who came here yesterday from Paris where he had lived since General Franco's troops overran Catalonia, had withheld publication of his resignation until after French-British recognition of General Franco's regime as the legitimate Government of Spain.

The letter was sent to Paris by special messenger yesterday—the day on which France and Britain ceased to regard the Republican regime as Spain's real Government.

Señor Martinez Barrio, under the Spanish Constitution, is required to receive a Presidential resignation and the Constitution designates him as successor to the Presidency. He was in Paris.

The retiring Chief of State made plain in his letter that he considered all possibilities of carrying on the Presidency ended.

Acted to Halt Losses

Following is the text of Señor Azaña's letter:

Since the time when the Chief of the Central General Staff, the responsible director of military operations, told me in the presence of the Council of Ministers that the war was irremediably lost for the Republic, and before the Government as a consequence counseled and organized my departure from Spain, I fulfilled the duty of recommending and proposing to the Government in the person of its chief (Premier Juan Negrin) the immediate conclusion of peace under humane conditions to spare the defenders of the regime and the whole country new and sterile sacrifices.

Personally I have worked in this direction as much as my limited means of action permitted.

I have obtained nothing positive.

Recognition of Burgos (General Franco's Government) as the legal Government by the powers, particularly France and England, deprives me of the international juridical representation necessary to make heard to foreign governments, with the official authority of my charges, not only that which my Spanish conscience tells me but what is the profound desire of the immense majority of our people.

The political machinery of State, Parliament, high representation of parties, et cetera, having disappeared, I am lacking both within and outside Spain organisms of advice and action indispensable for the Presidential function to direct Government activity in the path that circumstances imperiously require.

In such circumstances it is impossible for me to conserve even in name the post which I did not renounce on the very day of my departure from Spain because I hoped to be able to profit by this lapse of time for the good of peace.

I place thus in the hands of Your Excellency as President of the Cortes my resignation as Pres-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

School Heads Weld Defense Of Democracy

Masaryk urges drive to combat propaganda of totalitarians and Ickes defends conservation.

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28—The American Association of School Administrators is hammering out a program by which educators of the United States will go home from the convention here to teach democracy as though its preservation depended upon them.

Many speakers are aiding the campaign, including Jan Masaryk, former Czecho-Slovak Minister to Great Britain, who warned that in totalitarian states "the function of the educator has been narrowed down in a positively frightening manner, rules and regulations are cut and dried in every detail, and the child's eager, curious, trusting, and growing soul is cast into a mold from which there seems no escape."

Democracies, said Mr. Masaryk, are doing "little or nothing" to combat successful propaganda of totalitarian countries. "If the democratic way of life is to be preserved," he continued, our democracies should answer "the lying propaganda by stating the truth and by making it as clear as possible," and teach their citizens to analyze "the untruth and half-truth" which is being spread among them.

Plea for Conservation

In a plea for a Federal Department of Conservation, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declared the way Congress acts on the issue of Government reorganization this year "will indicate how our Government is going to meet the critical problems of the next few years."

Carry conservation into the schools, Mr. Ickes urged, "carry the reality of it into the schools, in living words and phrases, not as drybone generalities, and the problem would be solved within a generation."

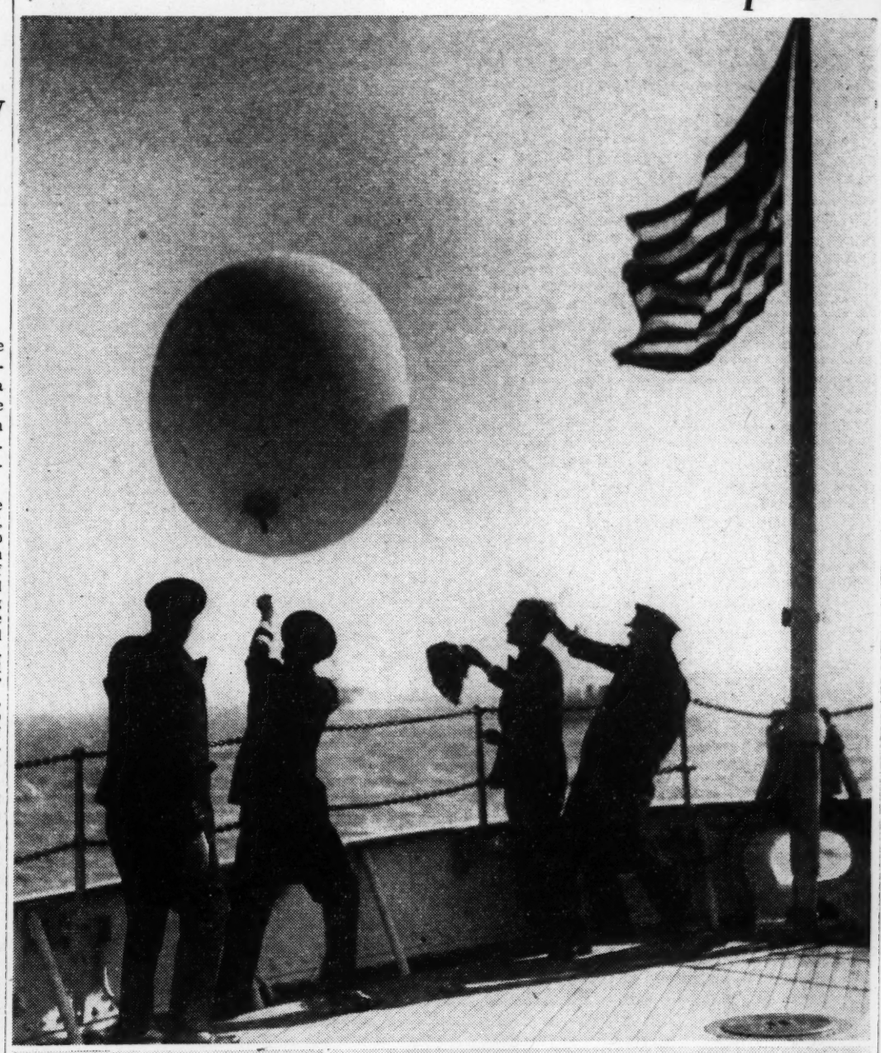
In building up the agencies of government to "carry on this broad but haphazard program of conservation," Mr. Ickes asserted, "far more attention has been paid to detail than to the plan as a whole. In fact there has been no plan as a whole. Conservation activities that are closely related to each other are scattered among separated Government departments with neither rhyme nor reason to determine their location. This makes it harder to get rid of the old system of waste and despoliation. This also makes it harder to understand why some sincere conservationists oppose creation of a Department of Conservation.

Fighting Against Odds

"Until conservation of natural resources is put in charge of a secretary, whose title establishes his responsibility," Mr. Ickes went on, "those who are fighting for the conservation of our natural resources will always be fighting against odds.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Robot Weatherman Goes Into Stratosphere



By a Staff Photographer

Coast Guard Inaugurates New Service

Upper: Sea-going weathermen of the Coast Guard cutter Chelan caught by the camera as they were about to release a balloon carrying instruments for gathering and transmitting weather data from upper air levels. Lower left: Chief Radioman Holden tuning in reports from tiny balloon miles up in the air. Lower right: Lieut. W. P. Hawley observes progress of balloon's rise through theodolite as Commander Edward H. Smith watches.

Realty Taxes: Survey Shows Shifting Base

Residential wards, not downtown properties, shoulder increase in Boston levy.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Protest against an ever-mounting tax rate and over-valuation of real estate long has been a popular drum to beat in Boston, especially among downtown property holders. Actually, a survey showed today, it has been the residential wards—the apartments, tenements, dwellings and small shops—that have paid the increase in the City's rising tax bill. Whereas downtown properties—department stores, business blocks and financial houses—were assessed a lower aggregate tax bill in 1938 than in 1931 when the tax rate was $10 less.

These facts were revealed in a study by this newspaper approved by two officers high in the assessing department. It reveals, in their opinion, generally overlooked facts which help to clarify the real estate and tax problem which has beset this City for several years.

What Survey Shows

The more outstanding points are summarized as follows:

In 1930 downtown Boston (Wards 3, 4, and 5) was assessed 54 per cent of the real estate tax and the remaining residential wards 46 per cent. In 1938 downtown wards were assessed but 52 per cent and the 19 remaining wards 48 per cent. Thus residential wards contributed 2 per cent more in real estate taxes in 1938 than in 1930.

Although the tax rate went up $10.50 between 1930 and 1938, a lower real estate tax was assessed on the downtown wards in 1938 than in 1934, 1932 and 1931. On the other hand, the 19 residential wards were assessed the greatest real estate tax bill ever in 1938.

This $10.50 rise in the tax rate was an increase of 33 per cent over the 1930 rate. Despite this, the corresponding increase in revenue was under 6 per cent. In other words, although the tax rate moved from $30.80 to $41.30, the increase in real estate revenue was from $56,300,000 to $59,400,000—only $3,100,000.

Such an unequal ratio between a rise in the tax rate and the tax levey shows the extent to which the eight-year drop in real estate valuations has hampered the city's efforts to obtain more revenue from this source.

Since the burden of a $10.50 gain in the tax rate upon real estate has been mitigated to such a large measure by the drop in valuations (and to a lesser degree by tax abatements) it would appear that unless further reductions in valuations are prevented, additional increase in the tax rate will derive but meager additional revenue from this source.

New Question Posed

Such a situation poses many questions. One that constantly confronts the Board of Assessors is this: How much lower should valuations be allowed to drop?

The accompanying table shows that the city derives roughly about $58,000,000 from real estate annually, despite fluctuations in assessed valuations and the tax rate. The trend has been toward lower and lower assessed valuations but higher and higher tax rates in order to raise the necessary $58,000,000. Only with a record high tax rate and new, stringent collection laws was the City able to raise more than $58,000,000 last year.

As this cycle continues, Boston's tax rate compares less favorably each year in the popular mind with those of cities elsewhere. Each year that the tax rate goes up bring less inducement to business and industry to come to Boston—in some cases, especially the downtown wards, to remain in Boston. This is true even though the levy, the actual money collected from real estate, remains constant.

Floor to Valuation

Psychologically therefore, say the assessors, any further drop in valuations and the corresponding increase in the tax rate will not be beneficial to the city. All groups, in-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Intimate Message from Washington

Analysis of House Vote Against Guam Proposal Shows What Chance Revision of Philippine Independence Would Have

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

What and who defeated Guam? What apprehensions ran beneath the surface in the House of Representatives last week and swung over the votes necessary to prevent this deeply significant extension of American power and diplomacy into the Western Pacific?

To analyze any important bipartisan vote in Congress is interesting. It is a lesson on geography and social trends and party discipline and idiosyncrasy.

The decisive balance came from those Democrats, totaling 64, who crossed the party line and voted against the Guam proposal. There were 152 Democrats who voted with the proposition, 15 Republicans, and the lone American-Laborite. Against it were 138 Republicans. They would not have been enough to defeat the measure but for the 64 Democrats who crossed the line.

Now whence came these decisive 64 Democrats? Were they all anti-New Dealers? By no means. In fact, few of them were recognizably so. Instead, they included 30 Southerners, ordinarily well-disciplined and leaning toward a strong international policy, and 20 midwesterners. Only a handful came from the seaboards. Nine came from the North Atlantic area, three alone from the entire Pacific Slope.

Thus the great bulk of pivotal opposition to Guam came from the Midwest and South. Of course, if nearly all the Republican membership had not voted against Guam the measure would have carried. Hence, at base, it was the disciplined partisan opposition of the Republican Party which halted the project. But this would not have been adequate without the Democratic dissidents.

Pacific Wants Protection

Of the 15 Republicans who voted for the proposal, seven came from the Pacific Slope—a natural indication that the West Coast wanted fortifications in its ocean even if 6,000 miles offshore. Four were from the East, one from the South and three from the Midwest.

The revolt of the South against a strong international policy is a break with tradition. Cotton has usually made Southern legislators expansionist. They supported the League of Nations in 1919; most of them stood firm against the Ludlow Amendment last year. But this time the largest group of Democratic opposition, a decisive bloc, came from the solid South.

The explanation is interesting, for perfectly good New Dealers were among those who broke away. Cotton, which usually persuades the South toward internationalism, was in this instance working inversely. Japan is the best export market for American cotton. The South wants to retain that market, hence turns away from the Guam proposal which ruffles Japan. That is a reason which may have been subconscious with some Southern legislators, but is clear-cut nonetheless.

With the Administration not effectively behind the Guam plan, with the Democratic whips not operating, the House was given a chance to vote its own preferences. Among other things, the result shows how little prospect there would now be of reconsidering Philippine independence, and perhaps even of revising the economic terms of the Independence Act. All the economic interests which prefer Philippine independence would be mobilized against those changes, plus the isolationist forces which scrapped the Guam project. Thus, unless the administration puts up an epic struggle, or conditions change materially, the prospect of revising Philippine independence seems slim indeed.

Paul V. McNutt, waiting impatiently in Manila and Baguio to return to the United States and take charge of his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, had better take note. Almost the only public issue on which he has taken a stand in the past two years was for the re-examination of Philippine independence.

Another aftermath of the Guam vote will be to the Republicans. If their disciplined behaviour is an indication, the Party intends to oppose the more ambitious legislative phases of the new positive foreign policy. The effect will be to build up an isolationist platform for future use. Will the G. O. P. want to be isolationist to that extent before the voters in 1940? Or, if elected, will it hew to the line already laid down by its forces in Congress? What would Henry L. Stimson have said about Guam? Or Mr. Hoover, who opposed Philippine independence!

Erwin D. Canham

[Note: Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania points out several unintentional inaccuracies in an Intimate Message of Jan. 31, Harry E. Kalodner, whose appointment to the Federal Bench was discussed, was named to the Federal District Court, and not to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Though Mr. Kalodner was for many years a newspaperman, Senator Guffey states that he maintained a law office and between 1928 and 1934, for much of which period, at least, he was receiving $7,500 a year from the Philadelphia Record as a financial and city hall reporter, he also handled 300 law cases. His interim appointment to the Bench of Common Pleas lasted for 18 months. His appointment to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company receivership case was made by Judge Walsh, not by Gov. George H. Earle, and his fee was fixed by the Court. He was recommended for the Federal Judiciary by Senator Guffey on June 11, 1938, and appointed by President Roosevelt on July 6. The appointment has not yet been confirmed, the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee is waiting the outcome of a Dauphin County Grand Jury investigation in which Mr. Kalodner has been mentioned. With these qualifications the Intimate Message stands: that Mr. Kalodner was a newspaperman and political adviser for many years, though an able one, and only secondly a lawyer, a judge only by political appointment which was negatived by the voters.—E. D. C.]

Coast Guard Ship To Study Weather In Upper Air Zone

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a cruise down Boston Harbor and out into Broad Sound to the north, the United States Coast Guard cutter Chelan pronounced itself ready to take on weather-forecasting duties in the North Atlantic, using instruments sent aloft by free balloons, as well as its usual spring and summer ice patrol. The end in view, according to Commander Edward H. Smith, is the immediate inauguration of weather information in preparation for trans-Atlantic flying scheduled to start in the late spring.

Yesterday's cruise was in the nature of a maiden trip with Evan G. Lapham, Bureau of Standards, and Christopher Harmantas, Weather Bureau, assisting Lieuts. W. P. Hawley, N. W. Sprow, and Chief Radioman Holden of the Chelan in their first experience re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

British Admiralty To Build New Yacht For King and Queen

LONDON (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth will get a new royal yacht from the British Admiralty in 1939 or 1940.

The vessel will replace the 40-year-old, $2,500,000 yacht Victoria and Albert, which has carried more crowned heads and royal personages than any other craft in the world.

Navy estimates Feb. 28 provided for the construction of the successor of "V and A"—as it is known to Navy men—within the next 18 months at an undisclosed cost.

The Victoria and Albert's sleeping accommodations recently were rearanged, but otherwise it is much the same as in the days of Queen Victoria. Edward VII and the late George V. Its hull glistens with black paint, relieved by two bands of gold running fore and aft.

British naval program stresses Empire defenses: Page 4.

Riley Dismissed as Director Of Bay State Motorcar Board

The Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today voted unanimously to dismiss Frank E. Riley as Director of its Commercial Motor Vehicles Division.

The action was taken unexpectedly in the midst of a public hearing on charges of negligence and insubordination—a hearing which had been requested by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The reason given by Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the Commission, for the removal of Mr. Riley was merely "for just cause," but the hearings yesterday and today had been marked by testimony of truck operators linking Mr. Riley to the transfer of valuable trucking permits without the knowledge of the owners.

It was the second time that charges had been preferred against Mr. Riley. Last year, he was exonerated by the Utilities Commission after a suburban trucker had declared he had paid Mr. Riley sums of money for official favors.

The charges at the current inquiry were pressed by Richard D. Grant, an Associate Utilities Commissioner, who had cast the lone vote for Mr. Riley's removal last year. Mr. Grant also precipitated the action today, in which he was joined by three fellow-Commissioners, Mr. McKeown, John M. Whooley and Abraham C. Webber.

After hearing the testimony of a Somerville truck operator, John Minnehan, to the effect that Mr. Riley personally had negotiated the transfer of an unrestricted contract carrier permit for which the trucker paid a third party $400, Chairman McKeown interrupted the hearing to say he would entertain a motion for the Director's suspension.

Immediately, Mr. Grant was on his feet.

"This is an effort on someone's part, because of pressure brought on the Chairman and other members of the Commission, to suppress whatever evidence that ought to be and will be presented if the hearing goes to a conclusion," he cried. "The hearing should go on until all evidence has been heard."

At this point, the Commissioners retired into executive session to consider what procedure to follow. A half-hour later, Mr. McKeown emerged to announce the four Commissioners present had voted unanimously not only to remove Mr. Riley forthwith, but to continue the investigation.

Women's Hats and the Men— A Jury Tells What It Thinks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—"In the medley of our spring millinery, what type of hat do men like?"

That was the question that Mrs. Florence Reichman, distinguished millinery designer, put up to a male jury in the Queen Elizabeth Room of the Park Lane Hotel here yesterday.

The hat receiving the greatest number of ballots was a romantic model in pink straw, with wide, undulating brim, weighted at the front by white flowers. The conclusion to be drawn from the choice was that men like the enchantments of youth and the eternal feminine simplicities.

The second award went to a small black and white concoction called "chou-chou," or "ducky-darling," constructed of a black scull cap and a forward-posed rosette-like cluster of coiled black ruffles, white-edged. The implication in this selection seemed to be that men like artfulness and women who are coy and unpredictable.

The third favorite was a toya turban in pale blue, wearing a reddish flange like a cockscomb, extending from front to nape. The argument this time indicated masculine approval of extreme sophistication.

The master of ceremonies was Dean Murphy, satirist of the Rainbow Room at Rockefeller Center.

Bay State Firm, Manager Fined On Wage Act Charge

The Nation's first criminal prosecution under the new Wages and Hours Act ended in Boston today with the imposition of fines by the Federal District Court upon Brown's Contract Stitching, Inc., and Nathan Brown, Treasurer and General Manager of the Lawrence concern.

Both the Company and the Manager were found guilty on four counts by Judge Elisha Brewster who ordered the Company to pay $500 in fines on the four counts and the Manager to pay $1,000 each on counts charging conspiracy to falsify records, keeping no records, bringing in out-of-state goods made by companies paying less than the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, and paying less than the minimum wage.

Because of the Company's stipulation it would reimburse underpaid employees to the amount of $700, fines on the last three counts in each instance were suspended.

Joseph B. Brill, Assistant United States Attorney General and prosecutor of the case, said a second offense would bring a jail sentence of six months, a maximum fine of $10,000 or both.

Polish-Reich Talks in Berlin Intended to End Differences

The News

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (AP)—Germany and Poland sought today to solve their respective Polish and German minorities problems at a Berlin conference table.

Representatives of the two governments, under the chairmanship of Baron Ernst von Weizäcker, German Secretary of State, were attempting to lay the basis for smoother functioning of the 1937 agreement defining the rights of minority groups in the two countries.

The conferees attempted to remove some complaints which have risen over the functioning or the failure to function of provisions concerning language rights, trade and other problems. The conference was suggested by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, a month ago when he visited Warsaw.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—Despite the basic requirement of Polish foreign policy—which is to maintain a balance between Germany and Russia—Warsaw's effort to avoid too close a bond with Germany has been reflected in the difficulties which have repeatedly arisen in putting the 1937 minorities treaty into actual practice.

Moreover in Danzig, which has passed under complete Nazification, have resulted in student demonstrations just at the moment when one of the spokesmen of the Rome-Berlin axis is visiting Warsaw.

Hint Poland's Position

Thus, while there is no specific connection between the sessions which have just started on the minority treaty in Berlin and the visit of the Italian Foreign Minister to Warsaw, both situations bear significantly upon the international position of Poland.

Germany is clearly attempting to reweight its influence in Poland. One evidence of this is that the visit of Count Galeazzo Ciano is to be followed by that of Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the German Secret Police.

Throughout Poland there is extreme bitterness at the attitude of Danzig National Socialists toward the Polish minority in the Free City, whether Jewish or Gentile.

In Danzig the past few days there have been serious clashes particularly between students at Polytechnic wherein Poles allege police joined Germans instead of arresting those responsible. The Polish Government has now demanded closing of Polytechnic pending punishment of those responsible.

Meanwhile Berlin puts the whole blame on Poles and speaks of "anti-German riots in Danzig" where incidentally Poles number about five per cent of the population.

Further demonstrations have been reported from Karkow and Poznan—demonstrations which semiofficial German sources charge have been permitted by "certain Polish circles." Student gathering in Warsaw were dispersed by police to prevent continuance of anti-German demonstrations. The German desire, however, is to minimize these demonstrations and not to permit its efforts to cement relations with Poland to be hampered by "younger mischief makers."

Poland Views Danzig

Polish circles, however, are seriously perturbed at the situation which they say has not grown better. Yet some influential sections of Polish opinion think the best solution would be to arrange for Danzig to revert to German sovereignty with the free port for Polish trade. They declare Berlin has always proved easier to deal with than local Danzig authorities.

On the other hand shouts of "We want Danzig" are stated to have been raised during anti-German demonstrations which have been staged in various parts of Poland.

Observers also commeht on the fact the student demonstrations were apparently arranged by National Democrats, that is to say right wing clerical political elements who though favorable toward the authoritarian type of Government and anti-Semitism are decidedly pro-French in foreign politics. The left wing is also pro-French but the Government does its best to follow a middle-of-road policy because it does not want to offend either its big neighbor Germany on the west or the Soviet Union on the East.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, has been able to arrange not only to visit Paris on his way to London next month but also to permit Mr. Grigore Gafencu, Rumania's journalistic Foreign Minister to visit Warsaw in the near future for the purpose of reviving the Polish-Rumanian alliance which has been in very cold storage since Poland seized Teschen from Rumania's ally, Czecho-Slovakia during last September's crisis.

Axis Believed Wobbly

In these circumstances Poles attach importance to the fact Count Ciano did not pass through Berlin on his way to Warsaw and is not expected to do so on his way home. From this they deduce the Axis has developed a slight wobble. Whether temporary or permanent they are not prepared to say.

Meanwhile, however, Count Ciano himself is understood to have obtained little from the Warsaw visit except vivid ocular evidence that Polish-German relations are strained. It is understood he was given assurance of Polish interest in economic reorganization of Central Europe, but that no concrete plans emerged.

[The Foreign Office mouthpiece Gazetta Polska was quoted by the Associated Press as asserting that Italian-Polish co-operation could be counted on to help rectify conditions in the Danubian Basin.

In an article headlined "Harmony of Interests," the newspaper said that the four-power agreement on Czecho-Slovakia Sept. 29 and the subsequent Vienna award of Czecho-Slovak territory to Hungary and Poland failed to stabilize Danubian conditions and that they "sooner or later will demand definite settlement."]

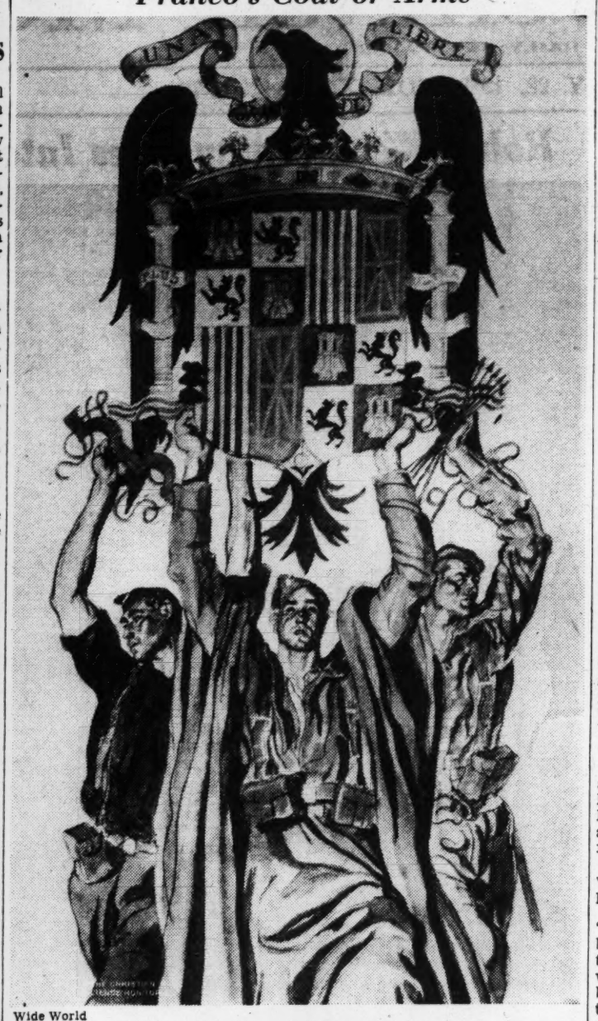
It is also understood Count Ciano sought but failed to get promises of Polish neutrality in event of war between Italy and France on the subject of colonial revision. Poland admits to wanting colonies and is prepared to be neutral if there were war between France and Italy only. But Polish circles hint very broadly that if Britain and France were engaged in war against Germany as well as Italy they would find it hard to remain neutral for long. Judging by week-end demonstrations few observers find much difficulty in estimating the underlying Polish attachment for Britain and France.

Czech Government Buys a Theater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE — The "New German Theater" here, which has been closed since the September crisis, is to become the property of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. The Government has agreed to purchase the theater from its owners, the German Theater Association, for 11,380,000 kronen (about $400,000). The theater is to be rented to the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra and is to be used for performances by visiting companies from abroad.

Franco's Coat of Arms



Wide World

Now Serves Three Fourths of Spain

Left to right are seen three types of men fighting for Nationalists: Legionnaire, Phalangist, and Navarrese

Both Sides in Spain Foster Better Housing for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURGOS, Spain—One of the most remarkable aspects of the Spanish civil war has been the determination with which both sides have striven to maintain and speed up social activities such as education and rehousing.

In Republican Spain the Government carried out an extensive scheme of putting illiterate children to school to keep them from the war environment. Gen. Francisco Franco's Government has not been obliged to take sole responsibility for social works. There has been, on the whole, plenty of food in the territory taken by the Insurgents and a sufficiency of funds from private sources to enable the care of refugees and needy to be entrusted to charity.

More than 10,000 persons have been giving their time and services without remuneration. Every second week, new tags are sold and pinned by girl sellers in everybody's buttonhole. The Franco Government decreed the "day without dessert" (Monday) and the "one plate a day" (Thursday). The savings are paid to the "Auxilio Social" by restaurants, hotels and private citizens without any compulsory measure on the part of the authorities.

The Franco Government has not provided any funds to the "Auxilio Social" out of taxation or any official income. The General's idea has been that the people must be taught to help themselves and not look up to the State.

Citizens Help Home-Building

An outstanding feature of the picture of social efforts in Insurgent Spain has been the new workmen's homes. In Seville, more than 80,000 persons lived in slums. Many of these residents had been attracted to the town by the preparations for the Ibero-American exhibition of 1929. But they had never since been really integrated in the economic life of the city.

Gen Queipo de Llano invites each citizen to give one day of work a month or its equivalent in cash. The land was given, architects gave their services. The price per house was thus brought down considerably. In Seville a seven-room house, semi-detached, built in the traditional Spanish style and provided with full modern conveniences, cost 23,000 pesetas (about $1,610), and 16,000 pesetas in Granada.

The tenant becomes proprietor at once, but is required to pay, for a seven-room house, $0.70 a month in Granada, $1.05 in Seville. The house cannot be sold, but is transferable by inheritance to one person only.

Located in Good Districts

This writer visited such houses in Seville and Granada. They stand comparison with any up-to-date houses of other countries. They are located mostly in the best districts, from which they do not detract. In fact this was an important part of General Queipo de Llano's plan. In his view it was wrong to keep the poor in separate suburbs. He decided to build good-looking houses in the best districts in order to bring together rich and poor, to afford at least the possibility of a better class understanding, to give the poor the example of, and foster among them, good taste and cleanliness.

There is said to be no discrimination against prospective tenants on account of their political ideas. A quarter of the grants, it is true, are reserved for civil war veterans. Otherwise the chief requirement from the occupant is that he refrains from drunkenness, and otherwise sets a good moral example.

"We shall not tolerate privileges for the lazy," General de Llano told the writer. This house-building plan has been carried out so far only in the southern provinces placed under the General's command. But it is intended to extend it to the north of Spain.

Australia Joins Parade In Recognizing Franco

SYDNEY, New South Wales (AP)—The Federal Government of Australia decided Feb. 28 to recognize the Nationalist regime as the legal Government of Spain.

Test for Franco Coming in Race For Office Spoils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—By pitching instruments of war and technique successfully against numbers, Gen. Francisco Franco has made for himself some reputation as a military leader. How he will succeed as a political leader in the position he has achieved by arms remains to be seen.

Politically, General Franco has little experience. The great test which will qualify him or disqualify him for his new dominating position has now begun. If there is a task more difficult in Europe today than to pacify Spain, it is to keep it pacified.

Among General Franco's supporters, many want a monarchy, others a republic, an equal number a dictatorship. Some royalists want Don Alfonso, others his son Don Juan.

Party clannishness meaning what it does in Spain, General Franco's prospects are not too rosy.

"Falangistas" — members of the Fascist Phalanx—are determined to brook no separatist movement. As Monarchists, they hope for Spain's return to grandeur under a king, supported by a dictator, and, of course, the Army. Genuine "Falangistas" will certainly refuse to support a president, filled as they are with a hatred for the Republic which they blame for Spain's ills.

An Avowed Republican

General Franco, himself, has been an avowed Republican. With one half of his supporters monarchists he will have no easy task to evolve a government satisfactory to all his followers.

Spaniards rise well to the occasion when they have something to oppose.

Long before the civil war started, "Rightists" became united in this bond. Once hostilities cease, the tone changes. Wives and mothers want posts for their men, for their brave daughters. Party feeling is thus made to run exceedingly high. Alfonso XIII made his most bitter enemies when he failed to provide them with sinecures. Can General Franco change in a moment the old Spanish custom of hunting for jobs in ministerial pastures?

Grab for Spoils Due

It was to destroy this habit that Primo de Rivera attempted to oust the "old politicians." Naturally he merely made way for a new group which intensified the old practices. General Franco will have to deal not only with the individual sinecure seeker but with the swarm of demands from localities.

This is another problem which has occupied Spanish ministers. Even in normal times, all kinds of missions, committees, juntas, manifestants and other bodies representing townships, harbors, trades and guilds with a grievance, all wanting something, all promising and plotting, have presented themselves to the capital. One can only wonder how General Franco is going to face this question now that Spain is in ruins.

American interest in the Spanish situation is mainly concerned with the trade prospects. Cork and olives are already being shipped from Seville, and grapes from Almeria may follow suit when that port falls to General Franco's forces. It is understood that the International Telephone Company is presenting Spain with a huge claim for damages done and moneys owed. Spain is heavily in debt to film producers whom distributors and exhibitors had not paid for many months prior to the civil war. Negotiations with General Franco are said to be on foot.

U. S. Embassy Staff For Spain Reunited

ST. JEAN-DE-LUZ, France (AP)—For the first time since the civil war broke out Ambassador Claude G. Bowers was reunited Feb. 27 with his Embassy staff and said it would remain until the United States decided whether it would recognize the Franco Government.

The American Embassy is still accredited to the Spanish Republican Government.

Mr. Bowers has lived here throughout the war while the Embassy staff has moved its offices successively from Madrid to Valencia, Barcelona, and finally to Perpignan, France.

President of Spain Resigns

(Continued from Page 1)

ident of the Republic so that Your Excellency may take necessary action.

The letter was read to newspapermen by Rivas Cherif, Señor Azaña's brother-in-law, at the secluded villa to which Señor Azaña retired yesterday after quitting the Spanish Embassy at Paris Sunday night.

Señor Azaña himself did not appear. His family said he already was beginning to write his memoirs.

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—Dr. Marcelino Pascua, Spanish Republican Ambassador, left the Spanish Embassy today after receiving official notice that France had recognized the Nationalist regime of General Franco as the sole legal Government of Spain.

Señor Pascua said he would not return. Only the Counselor and Second Secretary remained in the building, and the French Government offered to take charge of it in the interim before entrance of Nationalist officials.

Negrin Calls Meeting

MADRID, Feb. 28 (AP)—Premier Juan Negrin of Republican Spain summoned his Cabinet Ministers to an unidentified village in the Eastern District today for what was called a "most important' meeting. The Port of Valencia was damaged when five Italian-type planes dropped 50 heavy bombs. No casualties were reported.

German Department Upset In a California University?

LOS ANGELES (AP)—An investigation of "possibly improper activities" in the German Department at the University of California at Los Angeles was ordered Feb. 28 by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University.

The inquiry was precipitated by the resignation of Dr. Rolf Hoffman as Associate Professor of German. The resignation was accepted before his later effort to withdraw it.

Dr. Sproul announced that Dr. Hoffman would be on leave of absence during the current semester, adding:

"As a result of the Hoffman case, a group of students has presented to me evidences of personal differences of long standing between certain members of the German department and possibly improper activities, destructive to department morale. This situation will be presented to a committee of the academic senate for consideration."

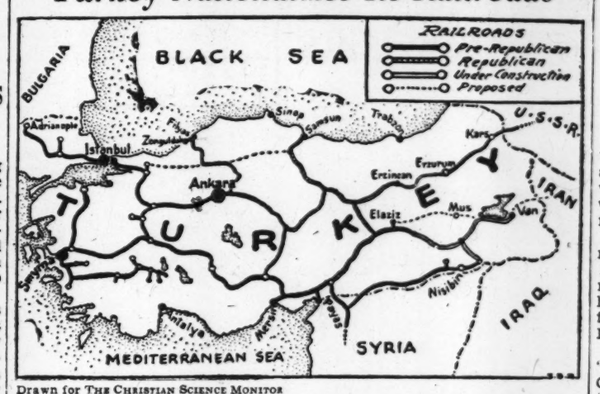
Freighters Crash in Fog, Cargo of Sugar Sinks

NEW YORK (AP)—The American freighter, Lillian, sank Feb. 27 in 24 fathoms off Barnegat lightship, N. J., 18 hours after colliding with the North German Lloyd freighter, Wiegand, in a dense fog and choppy sea.

Her cargo—4,600 tons of sugar from Puerto Rico—sank too, despite efforts of the skipper, F. G. Boyer of Baltimore, and 14 of his crew to save it and salvage the ship, owned by the Bull Line of New York.

Weary and still wearing life-belts, the remaining members of the Lillian's crew of 31 returned aboard the Wiegand, which arrived under her own power, her bow stove in. At sea, the Wiegand had transferred Captain Boyer to a Coast Guard cutter for the unsuccessful salvage attempt.

Turkey Nationalizes Its Railroads



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Turkish Railroads Under National Control

Turkey Buying All Utilities For Strictly National Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Information which has reached responsible Turkish circles here shows that Turkey is putting the finishing touches to its policy of bringing essential public industrial services into national hands.

This year the Turkish Government has bought out all foreign concerns operating streetcars, subways, and electrical plants, in Istanbul. Throughout the country telephones, airways, and mines, have now been brought into Turkish hands and many of the major industrial undertakings have been nationalized.

Nationalization of public utilities has been continuing steadily in Turkey during recent years and Turkish authorities deny that the passing of Kemal Ataturk will bring any change of policy. The accent is on the "nationality" of essential services rather than the nationalization.

The economic policy successfully pursued by the late President, is being continued by his successor, President Ismet Inonu, it is declared. There is said to be no foundation for reports that the Ankara Government has in any way changed the policy it has pursued during the past 16 years in the matter of nationalization. It is further denied that recent actions mean any desire to limit the scope of private enterprise as a whole.

As explained by the Turkish Commercial Counsellor in London, the system that is being adopted is not designed to restrict private enterprise, but only to enable those public utility undertakings which are on too large a scale to be handled by individual Turks, to be operated in the interests of the Nation as a whole.

The policy has been authoritatively defined as aiming at such early development of industry as can only be effected by the State, which seeks, however, the co-operation of private enterprise so far as this is compatible with the avoidance alike of harmful trade rivalry and of the undue concentration of capital upon individual projects.

The railways are a case in point. In 1923 when the present Republic was founded, Turkish territory contained in all 4,150 kilometers (about 2,570 miles) of single-line railway, the whole of it being in the hands of foreign companies. The latest returns show that since then 2,975 additional kilometers of railway have been built, and the entire system—excepting only 450 kilometers—is now both owned and operated by the Government, the foreign companies having been bought out as each one's concession expired.

The Turkish Government claims to have spent upon the railways since the formation of the Republic a total of 347,000,000 lira (about $250,000,000), the greater part of which has been found gradually out of revenue.

Recently loans have been obtained from Britain and Germany. That from Britain amounted to £16,000,000 of which £6,000,000 was to be spent on warships and the rest on industrial developments.

Among undertakings which have become the sole property of the Government are telephone and telegraph services. Cotton and woolen mills and other large-scale industrial undertakings including iron and steel works, sugar factories, mines, and airdromes, are similarly owned, their financing having been effected in large measure through the agency of banks specially constituted for this purpose.

Another instance of nationalizing of industry in Turkey is the recent assumption of merchant marine administration by the Deniz Bank, one of Turkey's youngest banks, under the direction of the Ministry of Economics.

Before Turkey became a Republic, it possessed no means of transporting goods outside of its own border and had to rely on foreign shipping. But at the end of last year the gross tonnage of vessels flying the Turkish flag had risen to 250,000 tons. The new Government control will limit crews and dock hands to workers of Turkish nationality.

Franco Pledges a Free Spain In Telegram to Chamberlain

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain read to the House of Commons today a telegram from Gen. Francisco Franco asserting that the newly-recognized Spanish Nationalist Government would maintain its independence.

The Prime Minister read the message during an acrimonious debate on Britain's recognition of the Nationalist regime in which the Labor Opposition charged that Italy and Germany would dominate Spain.

The telegram said:

"Spain is not disposed to accept any foreign intervention which might impair their (the Nationalist Government's) dignity or sovereignty."

Mr. Chamberlain also said General Franco had given the British Government "assurances against general reprisals for strictly political offenses."

Vote of Censure Moved

The Labor leader, Mr. Clement R. Atlee, moving a vote of censure against the Government for its recognition of the Franco regime, said the recognition "marks a further stage in a policy which is steadily destroying in all democratic countries confidence in the good faith of Great Britain."

There should be "assurance of clemency and amnesty to those opposing Franco," Mr. Attlee said, and continued:

"What have we got? We have a mere alleged statement by General Franco that he will see that no one except lawbreakers will be dealt with."

The Franco regime "the other day in Barcelona machine-gunned a thousand men who came back from the Republican Army," the Opposition leader asserted.

Attlee Says Pledge Broken

"It is obvious there has been a decision prior to last Thursday, when the House was informed by Mr. Chamberlain that he could make no further statement (on the question of recognition of Franco)," Mr. Attlee declared.

"The Prime Minister," he said, "was not carrying out his pledge to the House to acquaint it with his decision at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Attlee referred to questions addressed to Mr. Chamberlain yesterday when the Premier announced to the Commons that Britain had recognized General Franco, and said:

"The Prime Minister then stated that he was not to be cross-examined. He might have been a dictator addressing a Fascist grand council. I would remind him that he is a British Prime Minister."

Mr. Attlee said the French Premier, Edouard Daladier, had announced to the French Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 24 that "we received advice that the British Government considered the hour has come to recognize General Franco and we shall wait no longer."

Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"The question of recognition (of General Franco) has received exhaustive examination by the Government. The final decision could not have been taken until Friday had passed and the decision was taken over the week end.

"We wished to keep in closest harmony with the French Government and we were not prepared to grant recognition until we were satisfied that we were in agreement with the French Government."

Replying to Mr. Attlee's charges that France had been informed of the Government's decision before the House of Commons learned of it, Mr. Chamberlain said Mr. Attlee had misquoted M. Daladier's speech.

He added that M. Daladier had made an "expression of opinion and not of decision."

Pastors to Fight Jersey Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Bulletins entitled, "Social Acts; or The Gambling Industry," are being widely distributed throughout New Jersey today in opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment to legalize pari-mutuel betting on horseraces. Dr. Lester H. Clee, formerly State Senator from Essex County, where he is a pastor, said Feb. 27, that at least 1,000 sermons against pari-mutuel gambling would be preached in churches throughout the state within the next three weeks.

The New Jersey State Association to defeat the racetrack gambling amendment has taken the leadership in the fight and will send out 250,000 circulars for distribution in churches whose pastors are on the program as speakers against the amendment, and to civic, school, farm and women's organizations. Dr. Clee said that every county would have its own organization and that the Association's sponsors expected support in their campaign from the entertainment industry, especially the motion picture theaters and some shore resorts.

The bulletins stress the history of communities where race track betting is legalized and tell of their loss of revenue, loss of business, increased crime and the growth of gambling of every description.

Franco Says He Will Not Forget Helping Nations

BURGOS, Spain, Feb. 28 (AP)—Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco told a cheering throng yesterday that he would not "forget those countries who came to our aid in time of need."

Although General Franco spoke in response to a demonstration in connection with recognition of his regime by Great Britain and France, his remarks were interpreted as referring to Italy, Germany, and Portugal.

General Franco said Spain has "fought a winnnig battle against Communism and the forces seeking to destroy her."

"The world did not wish to see our truth, and we have imposed it," General Franco said. "Our victory has not been over our own brothers, but over the world, over international forces, over Communism, over Freemasonry. It is a victory of youth and a victory of Spain."

Declaring that Spaniards had recovered their pride, he said he would not forget those nations which came to his aid in time of greatest need, particularly "our sister Portugal, our beloved Italy, friendly Germany, and those nations in America who also encouraged us then."

"Today our flag reappears in the world, but not drooping," he said. "It rises proudly on the embassies and receives full honors, and this because, as in the past, it has opened a way for itself by the force of bayonets and by victory.

"The world needed to know the enemy army in defeat, cruelty on the roads to France, monuments of crime and robbery before it opened its eyes. . . .

"Yesterday the Republic of Argentina recognized us and today England—and tomorrow the world."

Declaring his Nationalist troops would "press on to victory," he shouted:

"Our army is more powerful than ever."

Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, Nationalist Foreign Minister, announced that the accord reached with France provided for the return to the Nationalist Government of large stocks of gold, estimated at 100,000,000 gold pesetas (about $32,000,000), art treasures, interned ships, war materials taken to France by the Catalonian Army and "all goods and materials pertaining to the Spanish Nation."

General Jordana accepted the appointment of Sir Robert M. Hodgson as British chargé d'affairs pending the naming of a British Ambassador.

Sir Robert on Nov. 17, 1937, was made the first British commercial agent to Nationalist Spain.

Meanwhile General Franco held an army of more than 500,000 men ready for an attack on the remaining Spanish Republican territory should an unconditional Republican surrender be delayed.

Frenchmen Deplore Franco Recognition

PARIS (AP)—Giving voice to sentiments of those Frenchmen who deplore the recognition of the Nationalists, a group of Spanish Government sympathizers, including one former Premier and six former Cabinet members, sent a essage to the Embassy expressing their "solidarity" with the Madrid Government in its "noble combat."

The message was signed, among others, by former Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour former Cabinet ministers Vincent Auriol and Maurice Violette, and others.

It declared that through fighting for "the independence of Spain" the Madrid Government was also fighting for the security of France.

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To Friends of Principia in Boston and Vicinity

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia, and Mr. Paul C. Dietz, Chairman of the Mathematics Department of the Upper School, will be available for interviews in Boston, at the Hotel Puritan, from Wednesday, March 1, through Wednesday, March 8.

Several meetings have been planned at which Mr. Morgan will discuss the Fundamental Aims and Processes of The Principia. Other gatherings at which informal motion pictures of Principia activities will be shown are now being arranged especially for young people. Those interested in attending one or more of these meetings are invited to call Mr. Morgan or Mr. Dietz upon their arrival in Boston on the afternoon of March 1.

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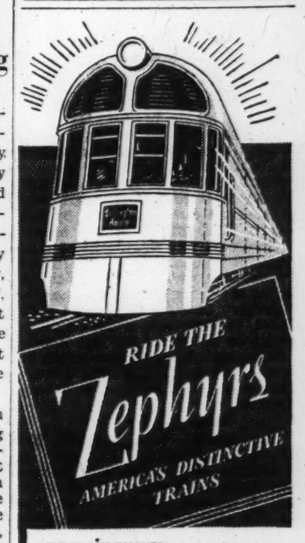

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Pageant of Negro Music: Tom Tom to 'Boogie-Woogie'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In what sponsors believe to be the first concert of its kind, a band of about 40 negro dancers, singers, and musicians on Feb. 26 traced in terms of a continuous musical pageant the story of American negro music, at Labor Stage.

Starting with the wild, unfettered playfulness of a native African festival, the musical drama progressed through the trials of the slave ship, spontaneous singing of the slaves, underground railway and deliverance by the Civil War, the post-War working songs, the blues, and finally the new "boogie-woogie."

For the uninitiated, "boogie-woogie" might be described as right-hand variations on a chord pattern over a left-hand ground bass repeated for an indefinite time. Any word description, however, would be quite inadequate.

Well-Known Names

Among performers on the program were many important "names" in the field of modern American negro music, especially those concerned with the jazz idiom. Besides the famed "boogie-woogie" pianists, Albert Ammons and Meade "Lux" Lewis, participants included a Negro named Huddie Ledbetter (better known as Lead Belly) who was twice freed from southern prisons because of his singing ability and who performed to his own accompaniment on a 12-string guitar; Ruby Smith, who sang "blues" numbers, with Walter P. Johnson at the piano; Laura Duncan of Noel Coward's "Set to Music," who sang "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child"; the Assadata Dafora dance group, the Albert Moss Choir, and the Archie Savage Dancers.

The event was sponsored by the Labor Club, whose President Langdon Post, explained that this, the first show sponsored by the Club, was for the purpose of giving the public an opportunity of experiencing the spontaneous growth of negro talent.

"It's their show," he said, "and that's what we're really proud of. They have rehearsed from midnight to six in the morning to do this, because Labor Stage was involved up to that time with 'Pins and Needles.' The amount we have been able to pay them is nominal. They are doing it because they want to do it. The painting and sculpture exhibit here at the Club are the work of young negro artists."

According to Albert Moss, who arranged and directed the music, only one composed song was performed during the entire evening. And a work song, "Captain, Captain," had its performance for the first time.

"We used native African drummers—whose beat is distinctive from that of other negro groups—in the opening and final scenes," said Mr. Moss. "One of the principal objectives of this series is to put negro music in its proper place. During the past 20 years the spirituals have been so distorted by commercialization that we want to show how they grew and what they mean.

"This music springs from the conflicts that arose out of the Negro's necessary attempt to cope with the problems of social injustice, and not out of an abject humility and sense of resignation which made him turn his back on the trials of this world for the joys of the next," he added.

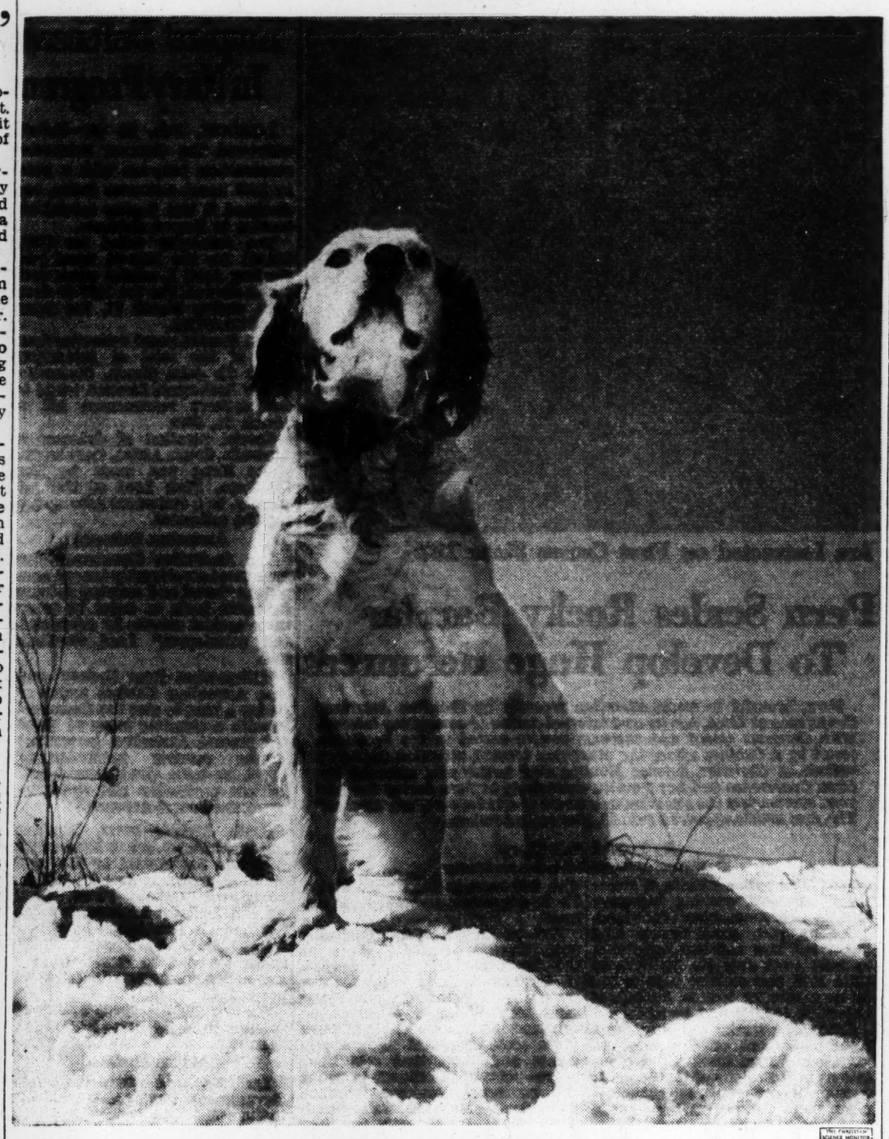
Robert H. Gordon staged the performance, with S. Syrjala of Labor Stage in charge of technical direction. The production was supervised by John Velasco and Simon Rady, both of whom have contributed important productions to the Negro Unit of the New York Federal Theater. Mr. Velasco founded the Negro People's Theater with the late Rose McClendon, in 1935.

Purpose of Club

The sponsoring Labor Club, according to Mr. Post, was founded last September as an outgrowth of the American Labor Party. It is "an effort to bring together union leaders and leaders of liberal thought who are interested in the labor movement yet not desirous of getting into the political machinery." Among its prominent leaders are George Backer, Adolph Berle Jr., Evans Clark, Eleanor Herrick, David Dubinsky, Sidney Hillman, Max Lerner, and George Soule.

The concert will be repeated March 12 at a theater to be announced, and, in addition, a later program will concern the Negro's contributions to the more formal types of composition.

Alert



Man's Best Friend

The above picture by N. A. Van de Carr, Rochester, N. Y., is one of the outstanding entries in the 1939 Eastman Kodak Exhibit, which is now being held in 18 cities throughout the country.

Cities and dates still remaining on the exhibit's itinerary include: March 2-7, Chicago, at the Congress Hotel; March 10-12, Milwaukee, Pfister Hotel; March 16-19, Minneapolis, Radisson Hotel; March 21-23, St. Paul, St. Paul Hotel; March 28-April 1, Denver, the Albany Hotel; April 6-9, Kansas City, Municipal Auditorium; April 13-16, St. Louis, Statler Hotel; April 20-23, Memphis, Peabody Hotel; April 27-30, Atlanta, Henry Grady Hotel; May 4-8, Cincinnati, Gibson Hotel; May 11-14, Detroit, Statler Hotel.

Australian Union Bars Compulsory Service Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Australian Workers' Union would resist any attempt to impose conscription for military service overseas, said William B. Hay, President of the Queensland branch, at the annual delegate meeting of the Union.

The Australian Workers' Union, he added, has always stood for preparedness, but preparedness for attack within the borders of Australia. The Union, he said, is endeavoring to build up an Australian sentiment, which would destroy the idea of reliance upon Great Britain in all, or any, circumstances.

In many countries, he said, the unemployment problem is being solved by the employment of millions of workers in making weapons for destruction. The airplane is being mainly developed for the destruction of men and property, and millions of pounds are being spent in that manner. Enormous benefits, he decalred, would be conferred on mankind if that money could be devoted to improving wages, housing, and living conditions of the people of all nations.

Drivers' Class: Repair Your Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Ways to keep the old bus purring and so minimize repair bills are being taught in adult education classes here. The course was planned by Dr. E. W. Balduf, adult education director in the public schools.

Those who attend the class in automobile repair may absorb through lectures by skilled automotive mechanics all the little tricks so useful in keeping the carburetor from "going temperamental" and preventing a "clog" in the gas line.

To Dr. Balduf, the new course is merely one more subject added to an ever-expanding list of practical items on the adult education program.

Designed to provide useful knowledge for the average man and woman, the list includes such subjects as dress designing, meal planning, short-story and novel writing, book reviewing, furniture making and repairing, acetylene welding, air conditioning, and delivery-truck salesmanship.

That such subjects draw an ever-increasing number of grownups into the educational fold is indicated in the increase in students reported for the 1937-38 term over the preceding year.

Tax Plan on Ability to Pay Offered by Teachers Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin Teachers Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, has proposed a solution to the monetary problems facing this State. Union officials maintain that after a survey of resolutions, reports and documents of American labor unions no example of a constructive program was discovered. It is pointed out that union programs on taxes as a rule emphasize "don't," rather than "do."

Prepared by five educators from the University, the program adopted by the Teachers Union is designed to forestall any attempt at enactment of a sales tax in Wisconsin. Instead, the tax program is planned to conform to "ability to pay."

Wisconsin is faced with budget difficulties, the union officials explain, and the tax program is an attempt to assist the State. On the committee which prepared the report were William Gorham Rice, professor of law; Philip G. Marshall, instructor in legal bibliography; Walter W. Heller, instructor in economics, and Stephen L. Ely, philosophy instructor. The committee was assisted by Harold M. Groves, professor of economics.

The program includes the following recommendations:

"Vigorous opposition to regressive tax measures, particularly to the sales tax, in whatever guise it may appear, whether as a 'luxury' tax or otherwise. (Gov.-elect Julius P. Heil said in budget hearings before he was inaugurated that Wisconsin might need a luxury tax.)

"Fullest possible utilization of those direct taxes which are levied most nearly in accordance with ability to pay." (This means, the report said, income, inheritance, gift, and dividend taxes.) The makers of the plan further suggest:

Increased personal income taxes.

A small addition to the corporation income tax.

New inheritance tax regulations to increase revenue.

Retention of gift taxes as part of the permanent tax structure at rates only slightly lower than the inheritance.

Retention of the 2½ per cent tax on the privilege of issuing dividends.

Two British Planes Crash; Three Perish

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Three British airmen were fatally burned Feb. 27 when a Royal Air Force bomber crashed after taking off at Wyton Airdrome.

Another R. A. F. singleseater crashed near Canterbury but the pilot parachuted to safety.

The first accident brought 1939 R. A. F. crashes to a total of 28 with 50 fatalities.

Canada Gets Economy Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A four-point program for cutting Canadian government costs as a means to reduce excessive real estate taxation, was outlined here recently by Lieut. Col. G. A. Drew, Ontario Conservative Opposition leader, before the third annual convention of the Ontario Property Owners' Association.

The program would provide for elimination of all unnecessary duplication between federal, provincial, and municipal authorities; similar efficiency measures in government and civil service as might be found in business enterprises; and formation of a large-scale, long-term program for development of natural resources; and readjustment of taxation on real estate so that it has some relation to the ability of the property to produce enough revenue to meet the expense.

The speaker further advocated that taxation on real estate be limited, as far as possible, exclusively to services for the real estate itself.

Sir Edward Beatty, President, Canadian Pacific Railways, said that all arguments for redistribution of wealth by taxation fall down because the same factors which caused its uneven distribution lead to taxation being passed on to those least able to bear it. He listed the unfavorable effects of taxation as unnecessarily high cost of living, and stagnation of private enterprise and unemployment. Study of the problem, he contended, should not be limited to direct taxation, for in Canada taxation is very largely indirect.

Attorney General Gordon D. Conant of Ontario, declared that tax burdens on real estate could be reduced by economies in municipal administration, repudiation of municipal obligations, or by shifting the burden of taxation. He pointed out that neither the Federal nor Provincial Governments impose any taxes on real estate.

The conference passed resolutions calling for limitation of municipal franchise to citizens who pay a direct property tax, taxation of public utilities, and assessment reform.

Lehman Sets Date For District Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had set March 28 for the by-election date to pick a successor to State Senator Perley A. Pitcher, Republican Majority Leader of the Upper House, who passed on last week. The thirty-seventh Senatorial District which had returned Mr. Pitcher to Albany regularly since 1925 is in traditional Republican territory and takes in Jefferson and Oswego counties.

Requests for special Senatorial elections ordinarily emanate from the President pro tem of the Chamber, the Majority post to which Mr. Pitcher was elected by his Senate collegaues this year, but, with this office now vacant, Republican State Chairman William S. Murray asked the Governor to call for the election.

Until the Pitcher seat is filled, the 51-member Upper Chamber is divided 24 Democrats to 26 Republicans, reducing the strength of the latter from 27 to the bare constitutional majority necessary for the passage of controversial measures.

Great Lakes-Ohio Canal Stirs Conflicting Views

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt and the Chief of Army Engineers have sent varying views to Congress on a proposal to dig a $200,000,000 Beaver-Mahoning canal through Ohio and Pennsylvania, connecting the Great Lakes and the Ohio River.

Maj. Gen. J. L. Schley reported to the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, Feb. 21, that "the savings in transportation charges and other benefits are sufficient to warrant adoption of the project at this time." His approval was conditioned on the co-operation of local interests.

Mr. Roosevelt, emphasizing that he was not expressing "any formal disapproval," said the Interstate Commerce Commission should make a survey of railroad rates in the area before any huge federal outlay was made for the canal.

In addition, Mr. Rooseveit raises the question of "priority." He said an undertaking of that magnitude would "necessarily push to one side" other public works. His comments were set forth in a memorandum to Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring and were submitted to the House Committee with Schley's report.

Of All Things . . . !

Paper Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Paper—thousands of pounds of it—is buying an organ for students of Thomas Jefferson High School here.

So far, the sophomores, juniors and seniors have collected 17,695 pounds of paper in foot-high stacks to bring the school $54 toward a $1,500 organ.

The paper-collecting began recently when students decided they wanted an organ to play at recess time and for musical entertainments. They had no funds, but they conceived the idea of a class competition to see who could collect the most paper—the paper to be sold and the money to go toward the organ.

One day, the sophomores brought in 5,700 pounds of old newspapers, magazines, note paper, and miscellaneous trash paper; the next day the juniors brought in 4,495 pounds, and then the seniors topped the sophomores' record by adding 7,500 pounds. Then a wastepaper company's truck came, took the paper, and left $54.

Scottwiches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Scottwiches are being eaten on the campus of Northwestern University these days. Definition of scottwich: a ham sandwich sold by co-eds to raise money for a hall to be erected in honor of Dr. Walter Dill Scott, President of the University, who retires next fall. Already women of the university community have given $200,000 toward the fund through the University Guild, which accumulated this fund over a long period of sandwich selling and other activities.

Gone With the Wind

LONE PINE, Pa. (AP)—Lone Pine has lost its namesake.

A severe windstorm toppled the community's only pine tree.

Just Too Clever

EVERTON, Mo. (AP)—When T. A. Maney says "it's time to milk," his dog Boomer dashes out to the pasture and herds the cows into the barn.

The other morning Mr. Maney told Mrs. Maney "the milk has soured." Twenty minutes later there were the cows.

Now Mr. Maney spells it out, "m-i-l-k," except when it's time for Boomer to stage his daily roundup.

Rent-a-Cow Plan

SHELBY, N. C. (AP)—Nothing new under the sun?

Maybe not, but a livestock dealer has developed a "rent-a-cow" system here that seems to be working successfully.

He has placed about 75 cows with renters, charging from 75 cents to $1.50 a week. The renter furnishes feed and shelter and when bossy goes dry the dealer replaces her with a good milker.

String Savers Unite

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—String savers have a national organization now. It's the Royal Society of String Savers. But individually the members call themselves collectors.

James E. Slattery of Lakewood, Ohio, national President, explained "the Royal Society of String Savers is a national organization of men and women who have not reached the stage where they would be inclined to be stamp collectors, politicians, or inventors.

"Some half-way point had to be reached and string saving, more properly called collecting, seemed to be the answer. Rare pieces should be cut short and spread out among the fellows in our honorable society."

Cyclorama Draws Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Since Atlanta's cyclorama, containing the famous painting of the Battle of Atlanta, has been remodeled and reopened this year, 12,065 persons have visited it, according to City Parks Manager George I. Simons. This is an increase of 4,182 visitors over the same period last year.

Labor Party Aids Housing Subsidy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Labor Party will sponsor two new housing measures to supplement provisions of the general housing bills already introduced to the Legislature in Albany, Alex Rose, State Secretary of the party, announced Feb. 27. One of these measures would increase the State's subsidy of $1,000,000 a year for five years, now permitted under the terms of the amendment, to $2,500,000 a year for five years, "in order to permit the use of the full $300,000,000 for low-rent housing construction. The second bill would revise the Prior Lien Law and permit the city to enter upon premises to make such repairs as the law requires and place the cost of these repairs as a prior lien upon the property.

Mr. Rose said he had sent letters to State Senator Thomas Desmond (R), of Newburgh, and Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat (R) of New York City, chairmen of the legislative committees considering housing legislation, urging upon them "immediate action to implement the housing amendment to put into motion the $300,000,000 made available by the people last fall," when the amendment was adopted.

"The overwhelming vote registered for the amendment indicates clearly that the people of the State demand action in the housing field," he added.

Mr. Rose urged that the Legislature in passing upon housing legislation have as its guiding aim "the construction of as great an amount of low-rent housing as is possible under the terms of the amendment within the shortest period of time.

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COME IN FOR OFFICIAL RULES AND ENTRY BLANK

Italy's Repatriation Policy Arouses Press in Switzerland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 28—The action of the Italian Government in calling home some 3,000 Italians who have been resident in France heightens the concern of Switzerland over possibility of similar "repatriation" measures affecting this country.

For the appearance in an Italian Government railway circular of regulations, listing Swiss citizens of Italian origin as "Italian nationals" eligible for railway posts, indicates that the Italian recruitment of manpower may effect this little Republic. The result has been a storm of protest from the usually mild and moderate Swiss press.

Geographically Italian

The circular, as quoted by the conservative Journal de Genève, classified the Swiss cantons of Tessin and Grisons as regions which are "geographically Italian," and whose residents of Italian racial origin and language may therefore seek positions in Government posts. Also included in the list were the Yugoslav district of Dalmatia, the British island of Malta, and the French districts of Corsica and Nice, in all of which residents of Italian origin are said to predominate.

The Journal de Genève commented: "We desire to believe that this circular does not reflect the thought of the leaders of Fascism, and particularly of Signor Mussolini who, in 1928, delivered in the Italian Senate a speech which was very friendly to our country. Il Duce has never expressed approval of irredentist articles published by small organizations in the north of the peninsula; he has always declared that he firmly supports the territorial integrity of Switzerland. Even recently, the Populo d'Italia (owned by Signor Mussolini) published an excellent study of Italo-Swiss relations."

This cautious Swiss newspaper, ordinarily anxious not to offend any of Switzerland's powerful neighbors, then added:

"The Italian circular, of which we have translated the essential part, must have emanated from an official who, in a spasm of imperialism, has been fed on Nazi literature. It is known that agents of Dr. Goebbels (the German Propaganda Minister) are prone to consider our German-Swiss people as German nationals living outside the borders of the Reich. If the executives of Italian railways begin applying the same treatment to the residents of Tessin, we wonder what will be left of Switzerland.

"We should be grateful to such zealous supporters of the Axis if they would revise their ideas of the character of our State, and especially if they would bring their ideas into harmony with the very clearly stated declarations of the Führer and Il Duce, who have both unmistakably affirmed that they will always respect the independence and integrity of the Swiss Confederation."

Explosive Idea

This unusually vigorous language indicates the depth of Swiss feeling concerning attempts to include Switzerland's German and Italian racial groups in National Socialist and Fascist schemes for racial solidarity. While the instance quoted hardly seems worthy of serious attention, the German press has published other intimations of the same kind, thereby agitating not only Switzerland but all European countries with considerable populations of German or Italian racial origin.

The conception of racial self-determination, as developed by German National Socialists, is one of the most explosive ideas at work in Europe today. It is the antithesis of the principle underlying the Swiss Confederation, whose people are all racially connected with Germany, Italy, and France. More than 70 per cent of the Swiss are of German racial origin.

The principle, if fully applied, would also undermine all the larger states of central and eastern Europe, by enabling their minorities to set up their own states or to unite with nations of their own racial groups. It would, of course, work to the advantage of Germany, which might thus substantially increase its present numerical predominance in Europe, while at the same time dividing and weakening other states which threaten to oppose German political and economic expansion in central and eastern Europe.

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Nicotine and Liquor Targets of New Drive By Hitler Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler Youth, Germany's organization for the training of its next generation of leaders, has announced a new campaign for 1939. This year shall be marked out as one to fight nicotine and alcohol.

In comparing the money spent on these two pleasures with what is given for communal social help in this country, he pointed out that in the winter season 1936-37, 422,800,000 Reichsmarks were contributed to the WinterHilfswerk, in contrast to 2,400,000,000 Reichsmark (almost $1,000,000,000) during the same year, for nicotine and alcohol.

The Hitler Youth, it is declared will not conduct any sort of ascetic campaign against "the proper enjoyment of life" but will seek to avoid alcohol and nicotine destroying the good work done by the new sports training, fresh air and normal holidays in the Third Reich.

A small brochure is appearing in an edition of 2,000,000 copies which will explain the aims and ideals of the campaign.

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The cheerful effect of new curtains and covers in a room is refreshing in itself and it can be quite inexpensive at that. Choose your materials on the 'Downstairs Floor' at Schofields. You will find gaily coloured chintz; clean, fresh cretonnes; subdued modern damasks; and rich draping satins. Let Schofields expert workroom service make these fabrics up for you at a reasonable cost. Estimates given without obligation.
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Childless Germans To Pay Tax Penalty

BERLIN (AP)—Nearly 1,500,000 childless German couples are to be penalized by a 40 per cent income tax increase under the new National Socialist "baby campaign" tax effective April 1.

Partial schedules of the tax, which also affects bachelors and spinsters, were published Feb. 27.

Keeping company with the bachelors and spinsters in the upper brackets will be Jews—whether having children or unmarried—with few exceptions.

Peru Gets Ready to Take Stock

Peruvian Indians Are Instructed on First Census Since 1876

Arab State Plan May Be Modified; Jews Oppose It

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald called another informal meeting today between Jewish and British delegates to the Palestine Conference in an attempt to keep Arab-Jewish-British negotiations alive.

Authoritative sources said the Jews were steadfastly opposed to a British plan, submitted over the weekend, to end Britain's League of Nation's mandate over the Holy Land and ultimately to create an Arab State allied with Britain, in which Jews would have permanent minority status.

As cables from organizations in the United States and other countries poured in, urging the Jewish delegation to stand firm, Mr. MacDonald emphasized that the British plan was not rigid and might be modified after further discussions.

The Jews, however, saw little hope of finding a basis for further official talks. They had refused to continue formal discussions but assented to informal talks.

A spokesman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine said Dr. Chaim Weizmann, agency head, had told the British delegates that Jews found the plan unacceptable for these reasons:

1. "It ignores Jewish rights to a national home in Palestine";
2. "It gives Jews no safeguards concerning Jewish immigration to the Holy Land;
3. "It places Jews under permanent domination of Palestinian Arabs."

The Palestine Arab delegates asked for two days in which to consider the proposal, while Egyptian Arab representatives pressed for acceptance of the plan as the best obtainable and perhaps better than Palestine Arabs had expected.

Troops Battle Armed Band

JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 (AP)—British troops, acting to put down a new wave of Arab-Jewish terrorism in which 34 persons had been slain this week, killed 16 men today in a battle with a large armed band on the northern frontier of Palestine. Royal Air Force planes aided the soldiers.

Another explosion in Jerusalem was averted when police seized a time bomb in the David-Street market, where three persons were killed and six wounded in explosions yesterday. The bomb was suspended from an air hole in the roof of the market.

Two Jews were killed and three others injured by an Arab band today. British authorities sought those responsible for explosions here and in Haifa.

An Arab strike was declared in Haifa in protest against yesterday's bombings. Most of the Haifa stores and offices were closed. Laborers failed to report for work.

Determination to fight the introduction of minority status for Jews in Palestine, as suggested by the British, was the keynote of an urgently summoned conference of leading Jewish representatives, called to define the Jewish attitude.

Arabs regarded the founding of an independent Arab State as an accomplished fact.

Resentment over Monday's bombing was expressed strongly in Jerusalem newspapers. One paper commented: "The victims will be registered before Allah and on the pages of Arab history; they are the innocent victims of mean murderers."

Peru Scales Rocky Barrier To Develop Huge Resources

Peru, brought to world attention recently by the Pan American Conference at Lima, has its own internal drama of compelling interest. With Congress closed and supreme powers vested in the President, revolt by a Cabinet officer the other day focused attention on Peru's outlook. A Christian Science Monitor staff writer who attended the Lima Conference and has traveled extensively in Peru during the past year, summarizes the situation in a series of articles on "Peru Awakes." The first article appeared Feb. 20. The second follows.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Peru after four centuries of slumber is awaking, pushing highways into its rich Amazonian hinterland, grappling with social forces long latent but now insistent, preparing to hold next July its first census since 1876, and seeking ways to tap its own interior wealth instead of importing lumber and bananas.

Every day trucks roll into Lima from places not on the map two years ago. Tingo Maria; new plantations in the colony of the Perenee; a score of embryonic settlements—from these the trucks have rolled over new highways.

Overnight they surmount the Andes—up to 14,000 feet at Cerro de Pasco with its silver, gold, and copper mines worked continuously since Spanish times; past Oroya's modern smelters where rivers of molten copper tinge the smudgy darkness, and down to Lima.

They bring hand-sawn cedar and tropical woods to supply a home market still fed almost exclusively from Oregon and Washington 5,000 miles away. They bring bananas and other tropical produce grown within 150 miles of Lima. Until now, these natural products have been walled off by the Andes while Ecuador supplied the metropolis from ship bottoms driven a thousand miles.

To grasp Peru as a geographical setting for the social and political drama being enacted there, imagine a mountain barrier 20,000 to 22,000 feet high from Maine through Georgia inclusive. Its lowest passes rise from 15,000 to 16,000 feet above the nation's coastal metropolis. Its barren ridges poise between a narrow, arid coast on one side, and, on the other, a lush jungle stretching away into the unknown.

To grasp the transportation problem of Peru, suppose the New York Central had to switch and back its way up precipices and through tunnels to a height of 14,704 feet, or more than twice the height of Mt. Washington, in order to reach Albany!

To grasp the human equation in Peru, reckon what it would mean if human habitation could be prepared for only in 5 per cent of the entire region from the Atlantic Coast inland through a band of valleys and mountains as deep on the north as the line of the St. Lawrence River, then paralleling the coast south to Atlanta, Georgia.

In such a setting, place a handful of proud Peruvians whose traditions run back to the days when Lima ruled most of the Spanish Empire in South America as Viceregal seat for the Spanish Kings. Give into the hands of this ruling class an Indian and mestizo population well over half of the 6,500,000 total. Mix in an active but suppressed revolutionary movement, and a small but growing middle class. These are the major forces impelling Peru's social evolution.

Is Densely Populated

On the map, Peru appears to be a large land capable of supporting millions more than its present populace. Yet Peru is actually one of the most densely populated countries in the world, measured by arable land for each inhabitant. Actually under cultivation per capita is only a little over half an acre, compared with two acres in the United States, 2½ in Argentina, and seven in Denmark.

Peru at present relies principally upon threads of river valleys, as the Rimac at Lima and the Piura in the north. These relieve thousands of miles where dust and desert sands blow. Wherever water touches this land it blooms. Flowers at Lima share some secret of natural pigments and light that sets them apart—poinsettias brilliant in spring and common geraniums tinctured with glory on garden walls. Peruvian cotton ranks with the best in the world.

Within sight at all times along the coast, Andean snow and ice lure with visions of irrigation to cover all the barren land with beauty. Engineers have dreamed dreams, and are making some of them come true. Yet even the possibilities through irrigation are limited.

Due to one of the strangest pranks ever played by nature, Peru's major rivers, with only two minor exceptions, turn inland to swell the Amazon. The cost of diverting water across the Andean ridgepole in sufficient quantities is prohibitive.

Pioneers Go West

Peru therefore is belatedly driven to penetrate its hinterland and there find new sources of strength. An undeveloped but hitherto isolated empire comparable to Oregon and Washington of long ago now rings with the first sound of pioneer axes and machetes.

Into that frontier land the writer has traveled with the engineers, has slept in their camps and seen them raising, stone by stone, a solid roadbed above the slithering red mud. Peruvians are doing the job alone, and doing it well.

Alfonso Bernos, only a few years out of engineering school in Lima, treasures the water-stained notebooks in which he entered the daily record of explorations for the road beyond Tingo Maria to Pucalpa on the Amazon system.

In those notebooks he showed me where the unnamed rivers received names, for this territory had not been explored until his party went in a year and a half ago. The uncut jungle is ranged by jaguars and ocelots, monkeys and wild pigs in droves of 200 or more.

There are a few broad valleys in the Sierra, or mountain region, of Peru. Official figures estimate Peru's total cultivable land at only five acres for each present inhabitant. Much of the forested hinterland is mountainous; some of it has been leached out by tropical rains; other of it is so rich that when the jungle is cut and corn planted in its place, Iowa must bow and sing, "Pe-eru, Pe-eru—that's where the tall corn grows." Two and a half times a man's height it grows, as witness photos taken by the writer at Tingo Maria.

This new Peru, not yet visited by more than a handful of officials and a few tourists, opens one of the world's last frontiers. Many difficulties of transport and finance remain, but Peru's dreams of centuries are being shaped into actualities by sturdy trucks and tractors hammering paths through the mountain passes and jungle.

Jews Urge American Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The American Jewish Congress, in a statement here today opposing the British proposal to end the Palestine Mandate, called upon the United States Government to take the leadership among nations in preventing what it termed "this great betrayal of the Jews."

Other Jewish leaders here at the same time announced that they would never agree to the proposals, and would continue with all means at their disposal to fight for complete fulfillment of the 1917 Balfour Declaration.

At the same time the American Committee for the Protection of Minorities announced its intention of sponsoring an international program to counter the British proposal if London persists in supporting it.

The committee has already informed Joséph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, of its plans, which would include a series of Balfour Declaration meetings here and in Great Britain and Palestine.

Dr. Solomon Goldman, newly elected President of the Zionist Organization of America, declared that Downing Street's present course with regard to Palestine was sinking Great Britain in "a bog of violence."

Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Palestine Pavilion, said Britain's act would "sacrifice the well-being of the major part of the Palestinian population in order to appease those who even today have not ceased to undermine Britain's naval and military prestige in the Holy Land."

Honor Paid to Spaniard As Guest of Mexican City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The keys to the city, and official festivities and receptions were accorded Indalecio Prieto, ex-Minister of War of Loyalist Spain, who arrived here recently on a tour of Latin America.

Señor Prieto said, in an interview, that he believed the Loyalist cause was lost in Spain because the democratic countries had not given the republic any help, while totalitarian States have backed the uprising.

"I accord General Franco the honor of believing," he said, "that he would not have continued this war if he had known at the beginning how much bloodshed it would mean, and how much it has actually prejudiced the real freedom of the people."

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Britain Stresses Empire Defenses In Navy Program

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Britain countered the German submarine construction program with a boost in 1939 naval estimates today, and disclosed it was paying special attention to Empire defenses.

The Admiralty called for £153,666,681 for the 1939-40 fiscal year starting April 1, official naval estimates showed. For the 1938-39 fiscal year, ending March 31, the figure was £123,707,000.

The current naval estimates from part of the total of £580,000,000 which Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, forecast would be the nation's rearmament bill to March 31, 1940.

Special mention of defenses in Australia, South Africa, Canada, and Hong Kong was made by Earl Stanhope, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a statement accompanying the estimates.

Australian Defenses

The Australian Government has progressed considerably toward completing "naval and seaward defenses for main ports in order to secure them against attacks by submarines and minelayers," Lord Stanhope said.

[Dispatches from Sydney said the Australian Cabinet approved today a plan to give the Commonwealth a standing army of 10,000 At present Australian permanent forces number approximately 2,300. Australia also increased munitions production and strengthened fixed coast defenses.]

South Africa's bases, Capetown and Simonstown, are to be strengthened and modernized as the result of a complete review of defense needs with Oswald Pirow, South African Defense Minister, last fall.

Canada is considering purchasing from Britain a destroyer flotilla leader to head its "naval force of six modern destroyers," Lord Stanhope said.

Six new motor torpedo boats were shipped to Hong Kong in the past year.

Difficulties Cited

Lord Stanhope admitted that the Government would have difficulty in the next two or three years finding engineers to man the expanding fleet but asked for "sympathetic co-operation of industry."

The Navy, he said, was experimenting with new types of fuel oils for warships and definitely had decided against the return to coal-burning models.

The Navy, he continued, had acquired "a valuable test of organization" in smooth mobilization of the fleet during the September, 1938, war scare.

Even reserve ships were ready for action in advance of the stipulated time, he said.

Twenty fast escort vessels of a new type figure in the 1939 naval program, which the statement disclosed would include two battleships, one aircraft carrier, four cruisers, sixteen destroyers, and some 30 smaller craft.

Admiralty Program

The Admiralty will draw heavily on defense loans which the Government wants to boost from an £800,000,000 maximum to meet expansion of the original five-year rearmament program from £1,500,000,000 to above £2,000,000,000.

The official statement, quoting Lord Stanhope, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the actual amount to be provided by loan would be £80,000,000 against £30,000,000 last year. This was explained as a paper decrease in outright cost through immediate taxes.

Since the Government is using £4,267,681 already in hand the total new money to be found is £149,399,000 including £1,620,000 for interest on previous loans.

The increase in the estimates was ascribed to new naval construction with expenses on ships started during the last three years now at the peak.

Navy personnel showed a decrease of 13,500 to 133,000 but wages increased by £1,423,000 to £17,566,100.

New Channel Defenses

ST. HELIER, Jersey, Channel Islands (AP)—The tiny British island of Jersey, off the northwest coast of France, adopted a wartime defense program Feb. 28.

The Jersey States authorized a $500,000 loan to defend the island and protect civilians. Jersey, with a population of 50,000, is one of the Channel Islands group attached to Britain since the eleventh-century Norman conquest.

Australia to Have Great Radio Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Work is being taken in hand on the erection of two of the most powerful naval wireless receiving and transmitting stations in the world, at Darwin, North Australia.

The work is part of the Australian Government huge defense program planned for Darwin in the next 12 to 18 months. It is expected that it will be the means of consolidating defense of British waters in parts where Australia has been vulnerable in the past.

Both stations on completion will be under constant naval guard. Another defense wireless station is also to be built on the new Royal Australian Air Force aerodrome at Darwin.

President Cardenas Gives Library to Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A 3,000-volume library, worth 30,000 pesos, has been given to the city of Monterrey by President Cardenas, to fill a much needed lack, for though there is a state library located in this city, it does not by any means meet the needs of the populace, above all that of the large and literate working class.

The Secretary of Education sent a librarian with the books, who will take charge of arranging and listing them, and will administrate the library. The library, to be open to the public at all times, will be located in the City Hall.

School Heads Weld Program For Defense of Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

It is difficult enough when we have a President and Cabinet members devoted to the principles of conservation, for even in such a comparatively happy situation the lack of a visible standard of conservation increases the hostile pressure upon the Government agencies, and the scattering of conservation activities in various departments causes friction, discord, and waste effort, even among men who have common objectives."

Mr. Ickes recommended that a Department of Conservation embrace publicly owned lands, wild life, and minerals, including petroleum, with soil conservation on lands in private ownership left where it is now in the Department of Agriculture.

Referring to the campaign last year against the Government reorganization bill, Mr. Ickes declared "we cannot survive indefinitely as a self-governing Republic, with our Government reduced to paralyzed inertia by a sinister propaganda whose aim is national confusion and governmental prostration."

Greatest Task

The biggest task of Americans, Mr. Ickes pointed out, is conservation of the American Nation as a functioning society of human beings, and "it is here, in the relationship between the people and their representatives, that the mischievous hand of a powerful and unscrupulous propaganda can wreck the processes of representative government. What proportion of the keenest brains in America, not the best, but the keenest, what proportion of the keenest brains in America is devoted to making government function for the people, and what proportion to keeping it from functioning for the people? Answer this, and you answer the question: where lies the danger to America?

"I am not directing this criticism at the Congress, I am directing it at the forces that keep the Congress from functioning at the level of the merit that is in its membership. I am directing it at the forces that restrain the functioning of the Executive Department. At the forces that too often touch the judicial branch with mental palsy.

"I said there was need to teach conservation in the schools, the conservation of natural resources. There is an even greater need to make all America a school in which to teach the conservation of democratic government, by making it function; the conservation of American principles of liberty and equality, by putting them into practice; the conservation of responsible citizenship by inducing citizens to meet their responsibilities. Here is our ultimate task in conservation, in these United States of America, and it cannot be left for future undertaking it is our responsibility, here and now."

Miss Mary B. McAndrew, Superintendent of Schools, Carbondale, Pa., told the Administrators that "I have not a doubt but that the root of every tragedy, whether it be behaviorism, decayed homes, unemployment, or communism, is lack of education."

Youth, said Dr. Edmund E. Day, President of Cornell University, is struggling against the entrenchment of middle age to get jobs and against the increasing demands of old age to pay pensions. He stated that youth is critical of the American school today and without any softening of the school program, is looking to the school of the future to cope more successfully with vocational training and adjustment, preparation for home and family life, training for effective citizenship in a democracy, and financial aid so promising students can continue their studies.

Among interesting exhibits for visiting educators is the flashing of printed lesson instructions and assignments, bulletins, maps, and drawings into four city schools by radio facsimile. The material is being sent out several times each day from Station WBOE, one of the 25 radiocasting channels in the ultra-high frequency band made available to public school systems by the Federal Communications Commission.

'Good Neighbor' Era Ending? White House Hears Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Sober re-examination of the "Good Neighbor" policy particularly with regard to Mexico, has been ordered by the higher Administration authorities alarmed over possible domestic political repercussion and is now well on the way towards important shifts of policy, it is learned here.

A mounting chorus of protest from United States citizens in Latin America against what they charge to be the excessive "softness" of the policy finally made an impression on the White House and in high Party councils when it was taken up by such a prominent Republican spokesman as William R. Castle, former Undersecretary of State and now Assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Castle termed the good-neighbor policy one of "supineness" which, he said, had invited disregard for legitimate American interests in Latin America.

This forecast of an election campaign line of attack has had its effect. Every aspect of Latin-American policy is being overhauled. Lawrence Duggan, Chief of the American Republics Division of the State Department is still on a survey tour of every United States diplomatic post, both gathering information from its sources and checking over the diplomatic machinery under his charge. Meanwhile, a succession of ambassadors and ministers to Latin-American countries have been called home for consultation.

Success Questioned

The primary direction of policy continues to be a counter-attack against European Fascist penetration in Latin America. The question raised most directly is whether the attitude of good neighborliness, as applied during the last six years, has injured rather than furthered the campaign against Fascism because of its mildness.

The most significant changes in attitude are likely to occur toward Mexico. There is general dissatisfaction not only with the way things have gone in Mexico, but also with Mexican-American relations in general. The feeling is general in high Administration quarters here that there is a year in which to salvage the Mexican problem and that it must make energetic efforts to that end or pay a heavy price in the next election campaign.

Chile Signs Pact

Meanwhile more dramatic developments are in the making along the line of "continental solidarity." The week end saw renewal of a commercial agreement with Chile whereby both countries guarantee "most-favored-nation" treatment to each other in commercial relations. Chile, because of a desperate economic condition aggravated by its recent earthquake, is under heavy pressure from the Fascist governments to join their economic orbit. Renewal of the American agreement is, therefore, regarded here as an important diplomatic victory over the European groups.

But the Chilean agreement will prove only a portent of things to come if all goes well with current plans now developing here. They are being kept under lock and key pending conclusion of negotiations now in progress. Most important of these is with Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil.

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Major Airlines Co-operate In a Universal Ticket Plan

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28—Interline ticket co-operation similar to that pioneered between railroads has now been worked out by the country's major airlines.

As explained by George Cussen, who is District Traffic Manager for Transcontinental & Western Air, the nation's airlines now offer identical round-trip rates regardless of whether both ways are traveled over one airline or over several airlines. In particular, this policy is being used to attract travelers to the air in visiting the two major fairs this year, at New York and San Francisco.

Mr. Cussen, who was in the traffic service of the Santa Fe railroad system before taking to the air, declared that this lesson of interchangeable routings is probably the greatest yet learned by the airlines from railroads. He expects its dividends to be reflected in eventual rate reductions through volume increases in passenger traffic.

"Now the airlines offer the same variety of scenic attractions as do the railroads," Mr. Cussen revealed. "Railroads allow a passenger to come west from Chicago to San Francisco, for instance, on one line, and return on another line by way of Los Angeles, at no extra cost above the round-trip rate for a straight round-trip ticket between Chicago and San Francisco.

"Similarly, passengers can fly from Chicago to San Francisco's fair by way of the mid-continent route of United Air Lines, and return by way of Los Angeles, taking the choice eastward from these alternatives: Western Air Express to Salt Lake City and on to Chicago over United; TWA direct to Chicago via Boulder Dam and the Grand Canyon; or American Airlines to Chicago via Texas."

♪ ♪ ♪

A movie house in Zurich, Switzerland, has struck upon the novel idea of a sliding roof which may be opened on summer nights to let in starlight and fresh mountain air.

♪ ♪ ♪

The President Adams of the American President Lines today is on its 49th circuit of the globe. The ship left Boston last week with the unique record of starting its second and its 49th world voyage. Forty-seven of the President Adams' world trips were under the flag of the old Dollar Line. When the American President Lines was organized to take over the Dollar interests, the President Adams was the first of the fleet to start around the world with the spread eagle substituted for the dollar sign on the funnel and house flag. During the 48 world trips of the President Adams the vessel has logged 1,259,416 nautical miles.

♪ ♪ ♪

N. Y. K. line's two new superliners, to be constructed at the Mitubisi Dockyard, Nagasaki, and the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, respectively, for the California-Orient run, will be two of the largest, fastest, and most powerful ever to be built in Japan. They will accommodate 220 first class passengers, 120 second class, and 550 third class. Departing from their recent practice of using diesel power, the N. Y. K. Line will install steam turbines in the new vessels.

♪ ♪ ♪

Four residents of Calcutta, India have just engaged the first reservations for the "package tour" of the New York World Fair being sponsored by the American Express Travel Service in co-operation with 68 leading railroads of the country. American Express is reserving accommodations for more than 10,000 visitors a day in some 130 New York hotels.

♪ ♪ ♪

An international job probably without parallel anywhere in the world is that of Elsie M. Jackson, Director of the Scholastic Department of Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., whose business it is to place children in the schools and camps of other countries. Fo example, British or American parents may want their son or daughter to have the experience of a school-year, or a vacation in France or Switzerland—and vice versa—and thousands of them write to Miss Jackson for advice as to the best place suited to the individual child.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Italian Government is now planning to build a highway across Lake Maggipore in the Italian Alps, adding another link in the chain of highways interesting to visiting motorists. The new autostrada which will unite the towns of Laveno and Pallaza on opposite banks of the famous lake will cover a stretch of nearly two miles and will be the latest word in scientific highway construction.

♪ ♪ ♪

King George and Queen Elizabeth have been invited to visit the site of the first English settlement in America—Roanoke Island—by the North Carolina General Assembly. If they accept, it may be possible for them to see a pre-showing of The Lost Colony pageant.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, visit British Columbia's Vancouver, they will make the new Vancouver Hotel their headquarters. The Vancouver operated jointly by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways is scheduled to open on May 29. It is expected that the King and Queen will arrive four days later.

Imperial Flying Boat Gets Bermuda Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — Imperial Airways has assigned its flying-boat Champion to the Bermuda-New York run, according to officials here. It takes the place of the Cavalier which was lost at sea during its scheduled run this winter.

The Champion, one of eight new Imperial flying-boats, will fly to Bermuda from the Southampton airbase, by the way of the South Atlantic and West Indies, the route of approximately 8,300 miles being via Libson, Bathurst (West Africa), Natal (Brazil), Trinidad, and Antigua (West Indies).

In putting the Champion into the Bermuda-New York run, Imperial has a ship constructed so as to attain a greater all-up weight figure than the "C" class flying-boats of the existing Empire fleet. Whereas, for example, the all-up weight of a "C" class flying-boat stands at 40,500 pounds the Champion and its seven sister ships are able to take this figure up to 46,000 pounds.

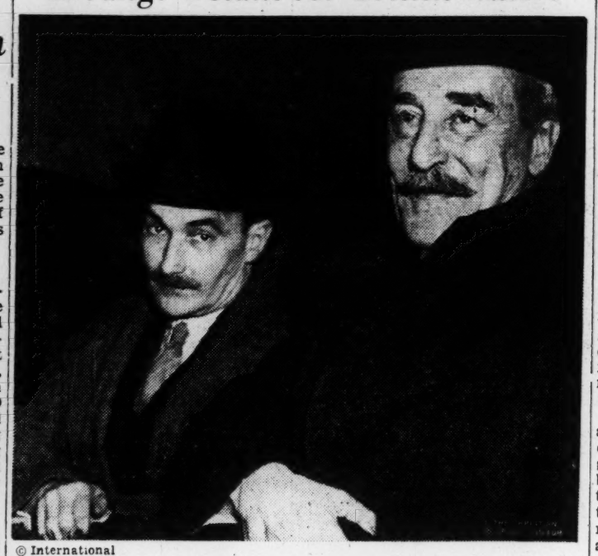
Bermuda Clipper Resumes Service Halted by Weather

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Pan American Airways officials have announced its Bermuda Clipper will resume service from Port Washington, L. I., to Bermuda on Sunday.

Unfavorable weather conditions at the New York port caused the company to eliminate the stop several weeks ago at the time the Imperial Airways Cavalier was lost at sea on a hop to Bermuda.

Since then, the Bermuda Clipper has flown directly from Baltimore to the Islands.

Arrange Details for British Rulers



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Alan Frederick Lascelles
Undersecretary to King George VI of England.

Sir Ronald Lindsay
British Ambassador to the United States.

King George to Shake Hands Like Americans on U. S. Visit

WASHINGTON (AP)—King George VI of England will shake hands with the Americans who meet him socially during his visit to the United States.

Just as Capital matrons were considering training for the bowing and curtsies of the Court of St. James's, diplomats emerged from deep study this week with a breath-taking ruling on how to act when the King and Queen are here.

"No curtsies," the State Department said in effect. "None is needed."

"Bows are out, too. No knee pants, silk stockings, or court dress. Just act natural and democratic."

Mrs. Roosevelt put the problem up to the State Department. And since she will entertain the royal guests at the White House two nights during their June visit, the ruling becomes final.

American Customs Prevail

The American custom of shaking hands will prevail — with other American ways and dress—at functions held for King George and Queen Elizabeth. Without actually saying so, the diplomats indicated they didn't want the visit marred by someone falling flat at the feet of royalty while trying to execute a fancy but unfamiliar knee-bend.

(The curtsy is a bit of royal etiquette which American women practice diligently before being presented at Court in London. The one who curtsies stands on her left foot, places her right toe behind her and sinks low at the knees. As she descends, she spreads her full skirt out before her. It's very pretty when well done; but amateurs have been known to fall over trying it.)

Only a few hundred persons, at most, are expected to be presented to their majesties. But hundreds of thousands will glimpse the modest young couple on the streets of Washington or at the New York World's Fair.

With the curtsy problem solved, the State Department unofficially lifted the curtain for a preview of how the United States will entertain a ruling British Monarch and his Queen for the first time in history.

There will be nothing in the visit to indicate the British monarchs are paying a belated call on a former colony. Democracy and democratic practices will prevail.

The actual details and formalities of the visit are yet to be worked out between the Protocol Division of the State Department and Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, the respective go-betweens for President Roosevelt and King George.

After many conferences, the final plans will emerge sometime in May. Every movement and moment will be scheduled with precision, and the program will be rigidly adhered to after the royal party crosses the Canadian border.

Because the United States lacks a swanky royal or Presidential train such as many countries have, the visitors will travel aboard an ordinary special train borrowed from the railroads. The United States will foot the bill.

The train will come down to Washington fast. Either going or coming, it probably will pass without stopping through Baltimore, home town of the Duchess of Windsor for whom King George's predecessor gave up his royal throne.

Inasmuch as they are equals, the President may go down to Union Station with Mrs. Roosevelt to meet his royal guests. Protocol officers believe there will be at least one large reception and dinner at which Cabinet officers, some Senators and Representatives will have the opportunity to meet the royal couple.

King to Address Congress?

If King George follows precedent he may be invited to address a joint session of Congress. Queen Elizabeth would hear him from the galleries. Already there is a rush on Congressmen for gallery passes for the days immediately following June 8, when the visitors enter the United States. By the time Congressmen accommodate their wives, relatives and special friends, however, there will be little room left for other constituents.

Another ceremony tentatively docketed is the King's laying of a wreath on behalf of his people at the grave of George Washington, just below Mount Vernon on the near-by bluffs of the Potomac River. The King also would visit the ancestral home of the "man" who led the movement divorcing the colonies from the reign of King George's predecessor, George III.

In their brief chats, the President will address the King formally as "Your Highness" or "Your Excellency," and in turn will be addressed as "Your Excellency" or "Mr. President."

The State Department has charge of the protection as well as the enjoyment of the visiting King and Queen. Already serious thought has been given to safeguarding them. They will be surrounded by hand-picked agents from the time they cross the border until they recross it four or five days later to continue their Canadian tour.

No serious business is expected to be discussed. King George reigns, but doesn't rule England, and has no constitutional power to engage in Governmental matters, except when summoned by his Prime Ministers for counsel or advice.

Japan Presses Its Shanghai Warning To Bar Terrorism

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28 (AP)—Japanese Consul General Yoshiaki Miura today presented a new note to the Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the International Settlement, outlining anti-terrorist measures Japan wants taken.

The note was drafted at a conference of high ranking Japanese military and naval officers and consular officials. The note, it was understood, formalized an arrangement for suppression of terrorism in a manner satisfactory to all nations in the International Settlement.

On Feb. 25 the Council rejected a Japanese program for suppression of terrorism. The Japanese program at that time was interpreted by foreign authorities as an attempt to extend armed Japanese rule over the Settlement. It had caused rumors Japan was ready to move army units into the Settlement ostensibly to suppress terrorism.

The Japanese authorities then decided to revise their demand for increased policing power. High ranking Japanese Army and Navy officers and consular officials met aboard the warship Idumo, Feb. 26, in a three-hour conference in which the new note was drafted.

The Council, whose chairman is an American, Cornell S. Franklin, was reported to have taken the stand that it could not give up its own policing power even if it so desired because of the Settlement's land regulations.

Meanwhile, the Council has redoubled its own efforts to suppress the terrorism which, up to the middle of last week, had resulted in an average of one fatality a day for 22 days. Most of the victims were Chinese associated with the local and Nanking Japanese-dominated Governments.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 28 (AP)—Japanese authorities today ordered a systematic search of all houses in the Chinese section of Tientsin to clear out "undesirable" persons before the March 3 opening of the New-Order-in-East-Asia propaganda week.

Soviet Convicts Arctic Radioman For 'Sabotaging'

MOSCOW (AP)—M. M. Voznesensky, radioman, was convicted Feb. 27 and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for sabotaging Arctic communication lines during the attempted flight of Sigismund Levaneffsky from Moscow to the United States in 1937.

Voznesensky had admitted that as an operator in the Tikhaya Bay station, 560 miles from the North Pole, he had failed to give Levaneffsky weather reports. The famed Soviet airman and five co-fliers disappeared on the flight.

Voznesensky was decorated for excellent work during the successful flight of the late Valery Chkaloff and two companions from Moscow to the United States on July 14, 1937.

Their flight preceded by one month the adventure on which Levaneffsky and five companions set out.

Voznesensky contended that his failure to relay weather reports to Levaneffsky from his Tikhaya Bay (Bay of Silence) station was because he was the only operator there and had too much to do.

Midnight interrogations of school children reluctant to confess counterrevolutionary activities were pictured at a trial of four officials in Leninsk-Kuznetski, in western Siberia, charged with fraudulent prosecution and with permitting imprisonment of children as young as 10 years old.

Reports also said a military tribunal was trying three former officials of the NKVD (Secret political police) who, they said, "provocatively and without reason arrested pupils of the City's schools, among them children, accusing them of the most serious counterrevolutionary crimes."

James' Pennsylvania Budget Hits Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 28—The highest biennial budget in the history of this Commonwealth was before the Pennsylvania Legislature today in a reckoning by Gov. Arthur H. James that puts State costs for the 1940-'41 period at $537,058,912. This estimate for the first half of the James Administration exceeds by $27,000,000 the last biennial total of $510,000,000 figured in the George H. Earle regime.

Governor James contends, however, that his Democratic predecessor underestimated State expenditures for 1937-'39 and that by the end of that biennium on June 1 next the Earle total will have risen to $640,454,252.

The Governor's 6,000-word fiscal message to the General Assembly features a ban on new taxes beyond emergency levies imposed by the Earle Administration; a demand for a 20 per cent reduction in departmental personnel and operating costs to effectuate a $6,500,000 economy; a two-year postponement in the effective date of six acts involving large appropriations; no additional funds for flood control, and abolition of the Securities Commission and transfer of its functions to the Department of banking.

Ranking among appropriations recommended is a $129,000,000 provision for unemployment relief. The Governor also lists a $100,000 inquiry fund for the Dauphin County grand jury investigation of the Earle administration which was begun last year and will continue with the March panel.

La Guardia Opens Housing Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Work on the Red Hook Housing Project in Brooklyn began officially today following cornerstone laying ceremonies by Mayor La Guardia yesterday. The deevlopment when completed will house 9,600 one-time slum dwellers. The Mayor said that after Red Hook and the Queensbridge projects had been completed, the city would begin work on another low-cost housing development.

"I want to express to all you working on the project," the Mayor, who has been the city's chief advocate of slum eradication, said, "my appreciation and that of the people of the city. I am deeply interested in low-cost housing because it not only benefits the working people, but helps men of the building trades to be gainfully employed. This is the largest housing project in the United States today. We completed one at Williamsburgh, and we are building another in the Queensbridge section of Long Island City."

When the Mayor finished speaking, he assisted in laying the cornerstone in which was deposited copies of the Federal Housing Act, the loan contract on the project; reduced photostats and plans of the site, six pictures of the old site, a new penny and a short history of the project. Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, Vice-Chairman, and Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, assisted in the ceremonies.

The first unit of the project, which is close to the industrial and shipping area of the city, will be ready for occupancy next summer. The Red Hook development is estimated to cost approximately $13,200,000 and is the first rehousing project built entirely by the New York City Housing Authority.

Nations Put Ideologies Aside to Get Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Proof that business comes before ideology in totalitarian States was afforded by signature of a new trade agreement between Communist Russia and Fascist Italy at the moment thousands of demoralized Spanish Republican troops and refugees were pouring across the French frontier from defeated Catalonia. Italy and Russia had taken opposite sides in the Spanish civil war, and Russia had lost. But neither the Soviet nor Italian Government let any such differences interfere with business, which is controlled in both countries by the Government.

In democratic countries, large sections of the public demand embargoes against aggressor nations. If a new trade agreement with Italy had been announced at such a moment by the British or American Government, a widespread public protest would have been inevitable. But not so in Russia, where every means of public expression is controlled by the Government.

Trade was virtually abolished between Russia and Italy in 1936, not because of political disputes or because these Governments were sending military assistance to opposing sides in the Spanish war, but because the Soviets objected to Italian methods of payment. Moscow insisted upon receiving foreign currency for goods already delivered, for which Rome offered payment only in blocked lira. In the end, after a lapse of more than two years, trade was resumed more or less on Italy's terms. The new agreement provides for a clearing system.

Two Regimes Evenly Matched

The episode illustrates the comparative ease with which totalitarian States can bargain with each other. If a similar dispute had arisen between a totalitarian and a democratic state, all sorts of difficulties would have arisen before a settlement was possible. The totalitarian Government could have stopped all its trading automatically, if it so desired, whereas the democratic Government could not have acted in any such fashion unless or until it persuaded various trade associations and individuals that such action was desirable.

In their negotiations, the Soviet and Italian Governments were evenly matched. Both firmly control foreign trade. In Russia, foreign trade is a Government monopoly, and in Italy Government control is so firm that no individual can escape of effectively protest any decision taken by his Government. So the Governments could bargain and make decisions on their own responsibility, without consultation of any kind.

The Soviet-Italian agreement is expected to assure substantial trade. Whereas trade since 1936 has totaled less than $1,000,000 a year, it is now expected to approximate $50,000,000. Italy is buying from Russia much-needed gasoline and fuel oils, mineral oil, manganese, timber, wheat, and barley. Russia is to receive in return motorcars and trucks, machinery, munitions of war, and some textiles and silk goods.

Political Ties Unaffected

Trade relations between Soviet Russia and other countries do not necessarily imply political friendliness, as this episode reveals. Some observers therefore showed themselves to be inadequately informed when they became excited because the Soviets began trade negotiations with Germany, a few months after the Munich settlement. These observers hinted that trade negotiations might foreshadow closer political relationships. This assumption was not justified.

In the 20 years of its existence, Soviet Russia has made trade deals with many countries to which she was ideologically hostile. Moscow continued to finance power dams and new factories in Turkey, for example, at a time when the Turkish dictatorship was rounding up and executing Turkish Communists. Trade has been conducted between Russia and Japan during periods when pitched battles were being fought on the Manchurian frontiers, and when many observers believed that war was imminent.

Totalitarian States with allegedly conflicting ideologies have even carried on trade in munitions of war at times of possible conflict. During the week preceeding the Munich settlement, when it seemed likely that Germany and Russia might soon be lined up on opposite sides in a general European war, the Soviet Government protested to the German Government because a submarine made in Germany to the order of Moscow which had just been delivered, was allegedly not the latest German model, as stipulated, but at least a year old.

Hostel for Refugees Begun by Quakers

WEST BRANCH, Iowa (AP)—Definite approval of the proposal to establish a German refugee hostel at Scattergood, two miles east of West Branch, was given Feb. 25 by the Iowa yearly meeting of the Society of Conservative Friends.

Work on the restoration of the buildings and remodeling for the new uses begins at once, the society announced.

This work will be done by the Conservative Friends yearly meeting, which holds the title to the place, while the task of equipping the rooms will fall on the progressive group of Friends. Operation of the refuge will be by the American Friends Service Committee, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. The Scattergood facilities, formerly a Quaker boarding school, will care for not more than 50 refugees.

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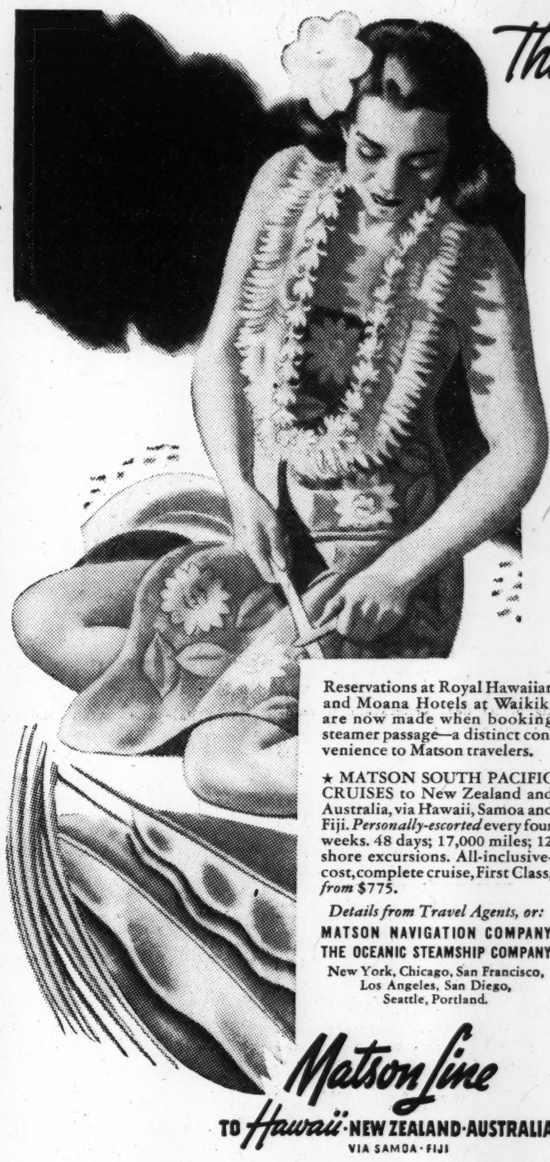
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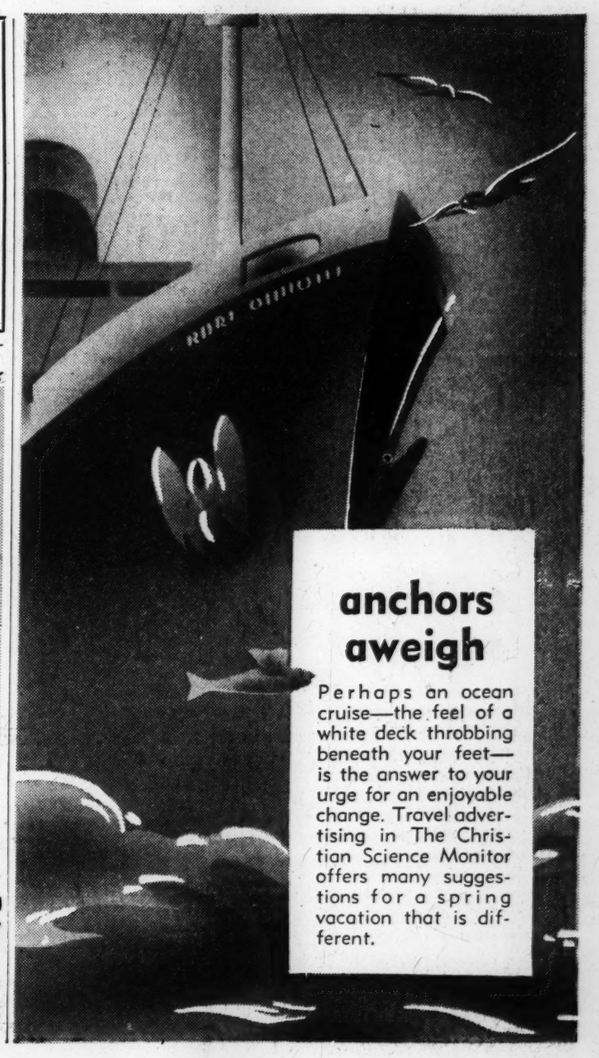
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'State Tariff' Invalidated By Frankfurter Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Overshadowed by the big labor decisions, the Supreme Court yesterday put its foot down on a tendency which in the long run might destroy the Federal Union: The increasing seizure of tariff-making power by the States.

In his first decision, Justice Felix Frankfurter firmly declared unconstitutional a Florida statute imposing a prohibitive inspection fee on foreign cement. The statute threatened the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Belgium, and if upheld would have been a precedent jeopardizing the entire Hull program.

Recent years have seen two different ways in which States have sought to use the tariff-making power. The first, as in this Florida statute, is the imposition by State law of restrictions on foreign imports. A similar law was proposed in the Massachusetts legislature, applying to shoes from abroad, and other like statutes have been presented in New York and California. This method involves State efforts to curb imports from abroad. It is now decisively halted by the Supreme Court.

Barriers Between States

The second method of tariff-making involves the erection of barriers between the States. It is in widespread use, not yet having been halted by the Supreme Court, although it has been curbed somewhat. Several States maintain the equivalent of customs houses at the State line. Most extreme instance is the State of California. Motorists entering that State have to face an inspection more rigorous than used to be the case at many European frontiers. Their luggage is searched, sometimes down to the last handkerchief in the last suitcase. If they are bringing in citrus fruits, for example, they are subject to heavy fines. Many such articles are confiscated and destroyed hourly at the main highway "ports of entry."

The right of States to impose so rigid an inspection has not yet been invalidated by the Supreme Court. Another Californian practice, however, has been altered under assumption of its unconstitutionality. American citizens not possessing a minimum of cash or suspected of potential vagrancy were turned back at the California line by the thousands during the worst depression years. In effect, immigration statutes were put into operation, particularly on the highways and railway lines leading into Southern California. Sometimes they debarred not simply vagrants but legitimate job-seekers.

Reason for erecting a frontier line was cogent enough: California was a haven for vagrants and hard-pressed refugees, and their presence put a heavy burden on the State. But since the establishment of the American Republic, free movement of its citizens across State lines has been a constitutional right. The State's iron-clad frontier restrictions were greatly relaxed as their unconstitutionality became apparent.

State Inspection

But the severe inspection at the State line remains, and many other states have adopted some kind of search and seizure. Trucks, in particular, are inspected and required to comply with carrying license laws, and payment of fees. In numerous cases, these restrictions are said to interfere materially with the free flow of interstate commerce.

Other regulations, chiefly centering on the right of States to inspect products and require certain standards, are in operation along many State lines. When such a regulation ceases to be a justifiable sanitary rule, and becomes an internal tariff, is the knotty problem which the Supreme Court will one day have to unravel.

As to State tariffs on foreign products, however, the Court spoke yesterday with no uncertain voice. The Hawley-Smoot tariff on cement is six cents per one hundred pounds. The Belgian trade agreement cut this down to four and one half cents. Whereupon 30 per cent of the cement used in Florida began to come from abroad.

Then the Florida Legislature imposed an inspection fee of 15 cents per one hundred pounds on all foreign cement, but not on domestic cement. The State Supreme Court held the legislation to be constitutional. The Legislature declared frankly that "use of foreign cement not only jeopardizes public safety but amounts to unfair competition being forced on this great industry in Florida," thus admitting that its motive was tariff-making.

Moreover, it was not denied that the inspection fee was "sixty times the actual cost of inspection."

Frankfurter's Decision

The Supreme Court, through Mr. Justice Frankfurter, said: "That no Florida cement needs any inspection while all foreign cement requires inspection at a cost of 15 cents per hundred weight is too violent an assumption to justify the discrimination here disclosed. The other justification—the competitive effect of foreign cement in the Florida market—is rather a candid admission that the very purpose of the statute is to keep out foreign goods. . . .

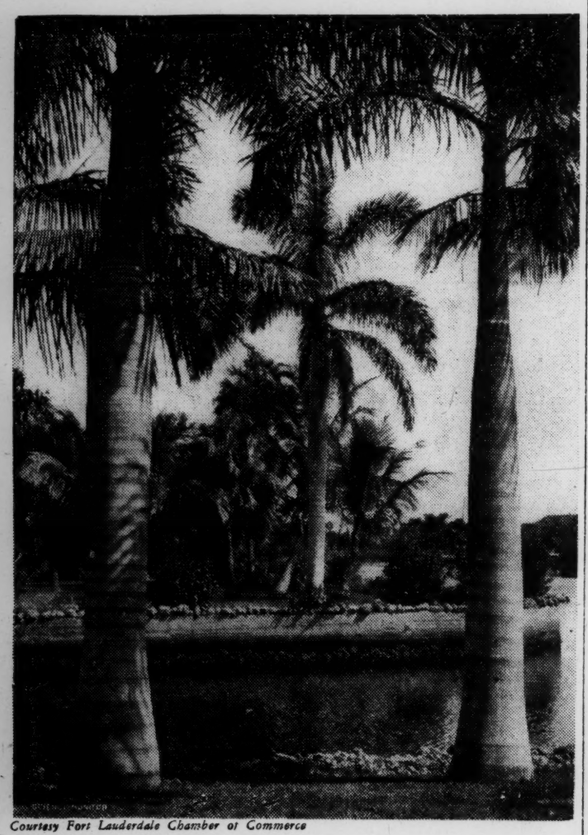
"Such assumption of national powers by a State has, ever since March 12, 1827 (Brown vs. Maryland) been found to be in collision with the Constitution. It can never be pleasant to invalidate the enactment of a State, particularly when it bears the imprimatur of constitutionality by the highest court of the State. But it would not be easy to imagine a statute more clearly designed than the present to circumvent what the commerce clause forbids."

Now the door is closed on State tariffs, or their equivalent, on foreign products. Another door has already been substantially closed on "immigration" restrictions within States. There only remains the widespread and ramified system of inter-State tariffs. When that is cleared up, the United States will have checked a tendency to split up its internal market—which is perhaps its greatest economic asset—and will have curbed another excessive assertion of State's rights.

Kansas City Jury Indicts 90 in Drive on Gambling

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Ninety indictments were returned Feb. 28 by the Jackson County Grand Jury which plunged into a far-reaching investigation of gambling in Kansas City after Gov. Lloyd C. Stark had blasted at crime and vice conditions here.

Nature of the charges and identity of those named in indictments were kept secret until arrests are made.



Courtesy Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce

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Midwest Makes Best Cherry Pie As Winners Prove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Thousands of cherry pie makers across the country turned out extra fine products the week of Washington's Birthday. They gave the crinkled edges a special twist, filled the crust with a sauce of luscious red cherries of just the right consistency, and baked the crusts to a golden brown.

Here in Chicago the various state contests were brought to a head in the National Cherry Week contest when girls from five States demonstrated their culinary art in pie-making and baking. Anyone who doesn't think it takes finesse to make a "real good" cherry pie should have watched the girls go through the contest here.

In their crisp white uniforms they took their alloted places at small tables and began to measure flour, drain cherries, and mix up the best dough they had ever prepared. The girls, most of them from small towns or farms where they had had plenty of practice in pie making, all knew some special tricks which promised to produce the very best pie imaginable.

One girl had a special way of spreading a little cream over the finished pie just before shoving it into the oven so that it would assume that golden brown color. Another explained that to have a real good crust the dough must be mixed with great speed and scuttled into the oven at once. Another contended that the inside filling should not be watery or too soggy.

Finally, the pies, all crinkled around the edges and with a dash of a design across the middle, were put into the Morrison Hotel oven. When they came out, the judges, home economic experts, began to test the products. It was difficult to tell just which one was the best in all respects.

At last, the winner was chosen. Ruby Hudson, a 16-year-old 4-H Club girl from Smithton, Missouri, was given the prize as having the pie which had the "flakey crisp crust, tender but not soggy, and a filling which was creamy but not too watery."

Ruby received $100 in cash, and, besides, she is to have a free trip to Washington, D. C. Dellora Bernhardt, from Milwaukee received $50 for the second best pie. Third prize went to Helen Council of Sherman, Ill., Alice Byers, from Ohio, and Ruth Sundberg from Minnesota won the fourth and fifth places.

Willard M. Rutzen, President of the Hatchet Club, which ran the contest said that millions of dollars were invested in the cherry business.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Company of Terre Haute, with the same 5-to-2 line up, the Court's opinion written by Mr. Justice Stone and a hot dissent by Mr. Justice Black. The majority ruled there was no substantial evidence to show that the company had refused collective bargaining or that a union wished it. In delivering his dissent from the bench, Mr. Justice Black yesterday spoke without notes and went even farther than his written dissent to intimate the court was ignoring "the practical realities of labor strikes."

Most important of the cases was the Fansteel case. For the court majority, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes upheld the Labor Board's finding that the labor controversy was precipitated by the "unfair labor practices" of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago, by labor espionage, company union and coercive tactics in 1936-1937. But, he argued "for the unfair labor practices of the respondent the Act provided a remedy." Interference with the right of self-organization, he argued, "could at once have been the subject of complaint to the Board." He continued,

"But reprehensible as was the conduct of the respondent (Fansteel) there is no ground for saying that it made respondent an outlaw or deprived it of its legal rights to the possession and protection of its property. The employees had the right to strike but they had no license to commit acts of violence or to seize their employer's plant. . . . To justify such conduct because of the existence of a labor dispute or of an unfair labor practice would be to put a premium on resort to force instead of legal remedies and to subvert the principles of law and order which lie at the foundations of society."

Chief Justice's Finding

The Chief Justice then turned to the argument of the Labor Board, which did not defend the sit-down strike, but urged that the employer, having been guilty in the first place, could not discharge those who participated in the sit-down. The Chief Justice found:

"To say that repondent could resort to the State Court to recover damages or to procure punishment, but was powerless to discharge those responsible for the unlawful seizure would be to create an anomalous distinction for which there is no warrant unless it can be found in the terms of the National Labor Relations Act. . . . We are unable to conclude that Congress intended to compell employers to retain persons in their employ regardless of their unlawful conduct,—to invest those who go on strike with an immunity from discharge for acts of trespass or violence against the employer's property, which they would not have enjoyed had they remained at work."

In his dissent Mr. Justice Reed took the view that "both labor and management had erred grievously in their respective conduct" so that status quo should be restored. "Disapproval of a sit-down," he said, "does not logically compel acceptance of the theory that an employer has the power to bar his striking employee from the protection of the labor act."

Wagner's Comment

Commenting on the decisions, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the Act, said that he had always disapproved of the sit-down strike. In general he said he agreed with the Fansteel decision; particularly, he thought, clarification of the law could better be accomplished by judicial interpretation than by congressional amendments.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, announced yesterday postponement of hearings on proposed amendments to the act, pending the outcome of reconciliation efforts between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. William Green, head of the Federation, promptly protested the Thomas decision, saying he was not in favor of "sidetracking" the amendments.

Fansteel Ruling

The Supreme Court in its Fansteel opinion refused redress for the workers who engaged in the sit-down strike and who consequently were jailed, fined and lost their jobs. It imposed no penalty on the Fansteel company for the long-standing violation of the Wgner Act.

Inquiry at the headquarters of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the labor board here indicates that the Union's effort to organization the plant collapsed following the coercive action of teh Fansteel Company which precipitated the sit-down strike and which the Chief Justice termed "reprehensible." Labor Board officials explained that the fate of the Union in such instances generally depended on the action of the Courts in finding for or against the company.

CIO Headquarters said that a local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America still existed at the plant. The strikers' effort to secure a collective agreement was not successful.

Billy Boy, Take Your Pick

Cherry Pie Champions

Ruby Hudson of Missouri gets the chair because she won the national championship. Left to right: Dellora Bernhardt, Wisconsin, second prize; Alice Byers, Ohio, fourth prize; Ruth Sundberg, Minnesota, fifth prize; Helen Council, Illinois, third prize.

Sit-Down Strike Outlawed By Supreme Court Decision

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Nation's highest court denounced the sit-down strike yesterday and ruled that workers who seize their employer's factory have placed themselves outside the protection of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, reading a majority opinion, declared that a sit-down strike in the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago, Ill., two years ago was a "high-handed proceeding without a shadow of legal right."

Declaring that the employer could discharge the "wrongdoers" without violating the Wagner Act, his opinion invalidated an order by the National Labor Relations Board requiring the company to reinstate employees who were dismissed when they seized key buildings of the corporation.

The Labor Board had contended that the strike resulted from violations of the Wagner Act by the employer, including refusal to bargain collectively.

Labor Board Reversed

Besides delivering this sharp blow to the Labor Board, the Court set aside two other Board orders for reinstatement. One involved the Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, and in this case the Supreme Court held that employees who strike in violation of a contract sever their relations with their employer.

The tribunal ruled also that the Labor Board had not substantiated a charge that the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company of Terre Haute, Ind., had refused to bargain collectively with its employees. An order for reinstatement of those discharged was set aside.

Justices Stanley F. Reed and Hugo L. Black dissented in each of the three decisions against the Labor Board. Mr. Justice Frankfurter, a new member of the Court, did not participate in these decisions.

Justice Owen J. Roberts, in his majority opinion in the Sands case, upheld the company's contention that violation of a contractual provision not to strike severed the employee relation.

He said that when negotiations between the company and the Mechanics Educational Society of America broke up and the factory was closed, the "respondent rightly understood that the men were irrevocably committed not to work in accordance with their contracts."

"It was at liberty," Mr. Justice Roberts continued, "to treat them as having severed their relations with the company because of their breach and to consummate their separation from the company's employ by hiring others to take their places."

"The act," Mr. Justice Roberts continued, "does not prohibit an effective discharge for repudiation by the employee of his agreement, any more than it prohibits such discharge for a tort committed against the employer."

Justice Harlan F. Stone said in the Columbian decision that the Labor Board did not support its assertion that the company refused to bargain with the Enameling and Stamping Mill Employees Union, No. 19694.

The strike was in effect prior to July 5, 1935, when the Labor Act was approved, Mr. Justice Stone said, adding that it lasted until about July 23. On that date, he said, two Federal labor conciliators asked the company to reopen negotiations.

"However desirable may be the exhibition by the employer of a tolerant and conciliatory spirit in the settlement of labor disputes," Mr. Justice Stone said, "we think it plain that the statute does not compel him to seek out his employees or request their participation in negotiations for purposes of collective bargaining, and that he may ignore or reject proposals for such bargaining which come from third persons not purporting to act with authority of his employees."

Mr. Justice Reed, dissenting in the Fansteel case, asserted the issue was:

"Can an employee on strike, or let out by an unfair labor practice, be discharged finally by an employer so as to be ineligible for reinstatement under the Act?"

"Disapproval of a sit-down strike," Mr. Justice Reed continued, "does not logically compel acceptance of the theory that an employer has the power to bar his striking employee from the protection of the Labor Act. . . .

"As now construed by the court, the employer may discharge any striker, with or without cause, so long as the discharge is not used to interfere with self-organization or collective bargaining."

He said the majority had made the point that an employer "should not be compelled to re-employ an employee guilty, perhaps, of sabotage."

"This depends upon circumstances," Mr. Justice Reed said, adding that it was the function of the Labor Board to "weigh the charges and countercharges and determine the adjustment most conducive to industrial peace."

The Right of the Courts

"Courts certainly should not interfere with the normal action of administrative bodies in such circumstances," he asserted. "Here both labor and management had erred grievously in their respective conduct.

"It cannot be said to be unreasonable to restore both to their former status."

Mr. Justice Stone, in a concurring opinion, said the Board had no authority to order reinstatement of those discharged by the company on the day the sit-down began, but that those who aided the sit-down strikers had retained their employee status and were eligible for reinstatement.

Mr. Justice Black contended the Supreme Court should not substitute its appraisal of the evidence for that of the Board.

Writing a dissent to the Columbian Enameling opinion, he asserted:

"Solely because it believed the union had violated its contract the Court below (Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals) declined to enforce the Board's order, and held that the company could not be made responsible for its own violation of the Act.

"In this, I believe the Court below was in error. A disagreement over the terms of a contract governing employer-employee relations is a labor dispute within the terms of the Act."

He added that "if the contract was broken, it was the company—not the union—that broke it."

Clipper Takes Off From Midway Island

MIDWAY ISLAND (Via Pan American Airways Radio) Feb. 28 (AP)—The 74-passenger Pan American Airways Clipper 18 took off from Midway lagoon at 11:22 a. m. (2:22 p. m. E. S. T.) yesterday on the third stage of its 9,000-mile shake-down flight from San Francisco to Hong Kong.

Fair weather was reported along the 1,252-mile route from Midway to Wake Island, the next stop.

Justice Roberts Amazes Audience With Memory

WASHINGTON (AP) — The phenomenal memory of Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court amazed the court room audience Feb. 27.

For nearly a half hour he spoke from the bench, delivering opinions without once glancing at the printed documents containing the words he was reciting.

Insured Against Raid

ROME (AP)—An enterprising insurance company here has a new bonus plan giving a gas-mask free to everyone taking out a policy.

Dewey in Front As G.O.P. Choice; Race Not Closed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Republican hopes soared high today. The Party has a promising presidential possibility in Thomas E. Dewey, and its National Committee has just produced a mass of statistics showing the substantial extent of the Party's recovery as reflected in the 1938 elections. It now claims control of 21 States with 221 electoral votes, and two more States with 51 electoral votes as borderline. Carrying these States would put a Republican President in the White House in 1941.

As for Mr. Dewey, he is now unquestionably the ranking G. O. P. Presidential possibility. But it is only February, 1939. His boom is out in the open very early, subject to the freezing blasts of opposition, and vulnerable to the frequent political risks he must run as District Attorney. So far he has been successful, but some future prosecutions might be damaging.

And so, while Party leaders pay warm tribute to the young Michigan barrister-baritone who made good in the big city, they are not putting all their eggs in one basket. The Presidential aspirations of Senator Arthur H. Vanderburg, Michigan; of Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio, of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, and of various Republican Governors have not been cast aside But now Mr. Dewey has the edge.

Trek to New York Starts

Republican leaders here were unstinting in their formal praise of Mr. Dewey, and their back-stage comments were just as warm. The trail of politicians, political writers, and camp followers to New York has already begun, and Mr. Dewey will find his time besieged by other than legal duties.

Democrats paid Mr. Dewey the compliment of either declining to speak or of pooh-poohing his achievement. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, (D) of Illinois, perhaps prophetic of his party's desires, said international affairs would dominate the next party conventions.

To see a District Attorney attain these heights is most unusual in political experience. But the times seem to demand new faces and leadership, and the Republican Party has been particularly slow in developing a new generation of leaders to take the place of those who have passed from the scene in the last six or seven years. Hence there is unusual opportunity for the younger men. Mr. Dewey, who otherwise would have had to serve an apprenticeship in a Governor's chair, Senate or Cabinet post, has the possibility of swift eminence ahead of him.

Whether the G. O. P. nomination will be worth more in 1940 than it was in 1936 turns on the statistical claims advanced today by the researchers of the National Committee. States now "unquestionably Republican," according to Party statistics based on a combination of votes cast for Governor, United States Senator, and members of the House of Representatives, are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Oregon. They have a total of 221 electoral votes.

Empire State on Borderline

New York, where the Republican Candidate for Governor, Mr. Dewey himself, received 49.1 per cent of the vote cast, and all Republican candidates for the House of Representatives received 50.2 per cent of the vote cast, was put down as "borderline." So was Idaho, where the Republicans elected a Governor by 56.1 per cent of the vote cast but lost the Senatorial race to an anti-New Deal Democrat and did not get a majority of the House vote.

But with New York and Idaho, Republican totals would go over the majority necessary to elect a President. Classed as Democratic, but close to the borderline, are Illinois and Montana. Colorado where the Republicans elected a Governor, and California where they got 50.1 per cent of the vote cast for House seats, are still listed as Democratic.

The Republicans also point out that last November 65 G.O.P. House candidates who were defeated received better than 45 per cent of the vote cast. In the 1936 election there were 66 similarly defeated Republican candidates, but in these districts in 1938 the party elected 45 new Congressmen. With their present membership of 169, the G. O. P. needs only 49 more seats to control the House.

Won 18 Governorships

Analyzing the country outside the "Solid South" gives the Republicans even rosier hopes. Last November in the 38 states outside the South, the G. O. P. received 50.7 per cent of the vote cast for House candidates. In the 27 contests for Governorships of these States, Republicans got 51.4 per cent of the vote cast, winning 18 of the 27 gubernatorial races. In the 27 states where Senators were elected, the Republican candidates polled 48.4 per cent of the vote, and won 11 seats. It is recalled that several anti-New Deal Democratic Senators were victorious in some of these States.

Taking the House vote by counties, Republicans carried 1,135 against 1,887 for the Democrats, but eliminating 10 Southern States, Republicans carried 1,123 counties against 885 counties for the Democrats. In 1936, the G. O. P. carried only 771 counties.

Republican gains in various State Legislatures were even more extensive. The Party got control of the lower branch in 14 States and continued Republican control in 10 more. They now control the Lower House in the Legislatures in 24 out of 48 States. Gains in State Senates, like the U. S. Senate, were smaller because of hold-over memberships.

In any event, Republican leaders look back on the Party which in 1936 only carried two States for its Presidential nominee, and which in two short years has advanced to control in 21 States. They are highly encouraged by the sight and the prospect in two years more.

Men's Spokesman

Wide World

On Board of Directors

This expert welder of the Reo Motor Company was chosen by 800 employees as their official representative.

Snow Holds Soil In Colorado Bowl

LAMAR, Colo. (AP)—A blizzard-borne snowfall ranging in depth from 6 to 17 inches anchored down Feb. 28 the travel-bent topsoil of the southwestern "dust bowl," home of the black blizzards of the drouth years.

Lamar, subjected to two dust storms since an early January rain, received 17 inches of snow. Grateful farmers who had watched fall wheat grow spotty during recent dry weeks confidently planned to begin spring planting as soon as the ground soaks up the inch or more of new moisture.

"This is the most snow I've seen in this country since the winter of 1918-1919," said Hackett Smartt of Lamar, Vice-President of the Colorado Farm Bureau. "It ought to settle the dust for the next month or six weeks."

Sleet fell through dust clouds Feb. 27 at Texola, Okla., on the Oklahoma-Texas border, reducing visibility to zero. Rains settled southern Oklahoma dust storms. Drifting snow reduced visibility to 25 feet in the rich wheat lands of western Kansas. Some major and virtually all secondary highways were blocked. Many small communities were isolated.

The snow blanketed all northwestern Oklahoma to depths ranging from six inches at Guymon and Beaver to 14 inches at Forgan, in the Panhandle. The blizzard extended westward through the Texas Panhandle to northern New Mexico and northward across Colorado and Wyoming.

Nation Under Umbrellas

By the Associated Press

Snow or rain soaked most of the nation from the Rockies to the Atlantic coast today.

Iowa apparently was hit the hardest, with snowfall ranging up to 17 inches. It continued to fall. The weather bureau calculated it was the heaviest February snow in Iowa history. Winona, Minn., reported 15 inches at mid-morning, and it was still snowing.

Forecaster H. A. Downs of Chicago said the storm area moved northeastward from the Texas Panhandle, where it centered yesterday. It brought heavy snow to Eastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico, Kansas, northwestern Missouri and Iowa; light snow in Nebraska and moderate snowfall to Wisconsin. Mr. Downs said north central and eastern Wisonsin probably would get heavy snow later today as the storm moved into upper Michigan and on eastward.

Illinois and Indiana were just east of the snow zone, Mr. Downs said, although Chicago and northern Illinois might get light snow tonight. It was raining over Illinois and Indiana today. Mr. Downs said it was raining from the Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic Coast and in the Southeastern States and there was also precipitation from the North Pacific Coast eastward to the Northern Rockies.

Wet Winter Aids Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. Morgan, Colo.—After one of the wettest winters in Colorado and with abundant water for irrigation, a back-to-the-farm movement is being encouraged throughout Colorado by county agents of the counties.

With every indication that the drought season has been ended, it is believed that the time has come when a man can again make his living from the earth. This great back-to-the-farm movement will give thousands of men without jobs, a chance to return to the farm and establish themselves anew. Thousands of acres of land in Colorado offer chances of sheep and cattle raising as well as all kinds of farming.

Sit-Downers Stick To Post in Mines

HAZLETON, Pa. (AP)—Forty-nine hard coal miners who have huddled deep in the Oneida colliery for nearly a week contended Feb. 28 they were not striking—that their underground sit-down was merely a "gesture of protest" against nonpayment of back wages.

State Secretary of Labor and Industry Lewis G. Hines, who urged the men to come out of the mine "in the interests of their families and their own health," expressed doubt that the case would be affected by the Supreme Court ruling that sit-down strikes are illegal.

The miners are demanding payment of $28,000 they say is due from 1937. The company agreed yesterday to another demand—that wages due Feb. 20 be caid in cash, instead of by check.

Vandenberg Sees Peril in Twilight Neutrality Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — The line of Republican attack on Roosevelt Administration foreign policy stands out clearly here today as the result of the Senate's first debate on the underlying issues in current questions of foreign policy.

It is denunciation of a "twilight zone" between complete physical neutrality and war. It rejects actions toward Europe's aggressors, proposed by President Roosevelt, "short of war." It urges complete "emotional neutrality"—that is, a curb on the sympathies which the administration, and many American citizens, freely express as between the two groups of nations in Europe.

The Army Air Force expansion bill, boosting the authorized strength to 6,000 planes, provided the vehicle for the debate which opened yesterday and continued today. But the bill was nothing more than a vehicle. No particular objection was expressed by anyone to the Army program, although a few Senators expressed mild interest in whether a limit of 5,500 or of 6,000 was preferable.

The question under debate, however, was the general trend of Roosevelt foreign policy. And the principle contribution to the debate was a statement by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan which expressed the general trend of Republican thought more successfully than any previous remark from the opposition.

For Complete Neutrality

His plea was for complete neutrality, emotional as well as physical. And his indictment was against the stated Roosevelt policy "short of war but stronger than words" which has been applied by the Administration to the European aggressor nations in an effort to slow down their advance.

Senator Vandenberg said:

"We all have our sympathies and our natural emotions in behalf of the victims of national or international outrage all around the globe; but we are not, we cannot be, the world's protector or the world's policemen. The price of such assignment would be the jeopardy of our own democracy. Our wise course is to be wholly neutral, unless and until it is the deliberate and conscious decision of the American people, speaking through their Congress, to be wholly unneutral—which is ultimate war.

"There is no safe twilight zone. There is no assurance that a course which we think of as being "short of war" will not produce war itself in spite of us—war or insufferable humiliation. Let us avoid engagement in any chain of circumstances which may be too strong for us to break."

Connally Restates Policy

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, undertook to answer Senator Vandenberg by reverting to President Roosevelt's recent definition of American foreign policy as consisting of the following points:

1. No entangling alliances.
2. Maintenance of world trade for all nations—including ourselves.
3. Support for disarmament.
4. Sympathy for nations attempting to preserve their cultural, economic and political independence.

He stated that he could see no distinction between a policy contained within these four points and Senator Vandenberg's policy of neutrality. He did not touch in his rebutal on the phrase "methods short of war," which had provided the main point of attack in Senator Vandenberg's opening of the debate.

Nothing conclusive resulted from the debate other than that Senator Vandenberg outlined his future policy as one of neutrality, whereas Senator Connally rested the Administration position on the four points given above, rather than on the concept of methods "short of war."

No Nearer on Army Planes

Meanwhile, there seemed to be general agreement on the merits of the Army bill before the Senate which would authorize expenditure of $358,000,000 on the emergency program of Army Air Force expansion. Its passage is expected by a substantial majority. The naval base measure, now in Senate committee, will be ready to follow it—probably before the end of the week.

Senator Vandenberg stressed his readiness to vote for any national defense appropriation (1) "to implement national defense in the traditional American sense of minding our own business," and (2) "to sustain the realities of the Monroe Doctrine in the sense that we cannot allow alien ideologies to close in upon us through Western Hemisphere approaches."

He argued that the Administration had not made it clear where the pending military measures could be justified by such standards, but he did not announce opposition to them for that reason.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, one of the few openly to oppose the air force expansion, said the Army did not need the 6,000 planes authorized in the bill, since "they would become obsolete before the program could be completed." He described the 6,000 proposal as a product of the same "bluff and jitterism" which he blamed also for "that move to decorate that sand dune on the other side of the Pacific." By the last he meant the defeated Navy proposals to spend $5,000,000 developing the harbor of Guam.

Kitty Hawk Offered As Name of Warship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, N. C.—Harold D. Cooley, Representative from the Fourth North Carolina District, has written President Roosevelt and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation suggesting that the next airplane carrier be named Kitty Hawk, in honor of the site of the birth of heavier than air aviation.

"Kitty Hawk has real significance in the field of aviation not only in this country but in every section of the world," Mr. Cooley said. "No name would be more suitable for an airplane carrier, and it would be hailed by Americans and aviators in every section of the world as most appropriate."

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Upper: Boeing Clipper of Pan American Airways, built to carry 50 passengers, mail, express, and baggage. Lower: Imperial Airways short boat, for about 12 passengers, large mail and baggage allowance; British service.

Air Liners Wait for Orders To Start Atlantic Travel

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What at first appeared to be "bumpy" air, threatening the smoothness of Anglo-American relations over trans-Atlantic flights, is now settling into level flight.

A careful investigation into British opinion reveals that the popular conception of serious differences between British and American interests is largely based on incomplete report and on unfounded rumors.

Reports received in London have noted that while Britain does not intend to start a service until June, Pan American Airways hope to be flying the ocean in March, and that meanwhile America has signed an agreement with France for the use of the Azores route. A false significance has been read into these reports, and it has been suggested in dispatches from New York that the British have been "frozen off" the Azores route and that this is a result of "British dilatoriness."

Actually it appears that there are only two differences between British and American flying companies. One is a natural difference in equipment, the other is a difference of opinion on the real value of the Azores as a base for big airboats.

The Imperial Airways cannot fly their Foynes, Ireland, to Botwood, Newfoundland, service until June, for the simple reason that until that date ice is still likely to form in Botwood harbor. And after a 12-month survey, one of Imperial Airways' senior captain has come to the conclusion that erratic weather conditions at the Azores, coupled with the fact that there is no actual harbor there, make a regular twice-weekly service by that route impracticable.

Visible evidence that the British are not suffering from "dilatoriness" in equipping their trans-Atlantic service can be seen at Rochester, where four ocean clippers are riding at anchor on the Medway. They are all ready to fly. Imperials declare, just as soon as the ice clears away from Botwood.

Another reason why the British intend to stick to their northern route, anyway for the moment, is that their Atlantic boats are to be refuelled in the air, which makes it necessary to have a land airport near each sea base to allow tanker planes to take off. For this, the northern route is best suited.

Yet another misconception which has taken a hold here is that America has had difficulty in obtaining landing rights in Britain. Actually, a reciprocal landing agreement was signed between America and Britain in 1937. Since then the establishment of a new civil air authority in America has made it necessary for Britain to reapply for landing rights; but the British Air Ministry declares that America still possesses its right to land in England.

At the moment, it is believed in London that next summer's services will be for the carriage of mail only. It is quite possible, however, that both Britain and America will make several passenger flights. Imperial Airways do not really wish to do this, but the feeling is that as a matter of prestige Britain must start a passenger service if America does.

When fully fuelled, the British boats could carry a dozen passengers across the Atlantic, but experience on Empire routes would seem to show that in practice the carriage of mail often takes up more of the available pay-load than the carriage of passengers.

New "double Empire" flying boats, of similar size to the American Boeing ships, are being built at Rochester. The first will be ready in the summer. These will not need refuelling in the air; but so greatly does air-refuelling add to the smaller plane's performance, they will not actually have a very much greater pay-load than the present Atlantic boats.

The possibility of both France and Germany joining in the Atlantic services is being talked about, but the general opinion is that neither country will be ready this year. France's three huge flying boats, each of which is to be several tons bigger than the American Boeings, are not yet complete, while Germany is understood not to have sufficient seaplanes available to make regular trips probable.

* * *

Retractable Wing Design

After the retractable undercarriage for airplanes—the retractable wing.

Perfection in England of a remarkable auxiliary wing device which, it is said, greatly increases safety of take-off and landing of fast airplanes, is announced.

Fairey Aviation Company, best known for its fast pursuit planes, but now under contract to build several giant 275 miles-an-hour civil air liners, states that it is to incorporate a retractable wing in the first of its passenger planes, giving the machine an exceptionally low landing speed, while enabling it to retain impressive cruising speed.

"Designers of aircraft have for many years striven to reconcile high performance with low, safe landing speed," an official of the Fairey company declared. "In order to design a plane with high cruising speed which would land or take off slowly, our designers decided several years ago that some form of additional lifting surface was necessary, rather than the mere breaking surface provided by flaps and slots.

"The solution to this problem has taken more than three years of research and experiment. It has been arrived at by the introduction of a form of retractable auxiliary wing.

"When not in use, this auxiliary wing fits flush into the under rear side of the main wing. When taking off or landing, the pilot will press a button, which will set in motion the machinery to lower the auxiliary wing, stretching along the entire length of the main wing."

Threatened Split In Lawyers' Guild Held to Be Healing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Additional evidence that the split within the ranks of the National Lawyers' Guild is on the road to a quick bridging was seen here yesterday following a statement of Robert Silbertstein, secretary of the New York chapter, that the whole affair was a "tempest in a teacup."

Mr. Silberstein, addressing the third annual meeting of the American Law Students' Association at Columbia University Feb. 26, declared that any disagreement in the Guild, raised when New York State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora threatened to resign, alleging that its executive board was communistically inclined, had been "greatly exaggerated" by the press.

The Guild's executive board had refused to adopt a resolution condemning Communism as well as Fascism and Naziism, not through any allegiance to Communism, but through a belief that the Guild's constitution expressed this adequately, he added.

At the same time, Justice Pecora and several other prominent members of the Guild who threatened to resign have signified their intention of staying their resignations in the hope that the controversy would soon be settled.

Pickets Oppose Iron to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—To picket simply as a protest, or as an effective means of stopping the shipping of scrap iron to Japan was the question of policy which divided those taking part in a demonstration at the Municipal Dock here on Feb. 14 when a Japanese boat picked up cargo here.

The picket line, sponsored by Whatcom County Ministerial Association and made up of ministers and Chinese and other objectors, picketed until noon when the majority decided to disband. Their reason was, that even if the cargo were not picked up here it would be sent by train to other ports and loaded there.

Bellingham, it was reasoned, is just recovering from a period of waterfront trouble on loading cargo, and this action would only renew difficulties. Altogether, it was seen, that continued picketing would do more harm to labor and to Bellingham than it would benefit China.

Longshoremen were reluctant to pass through the line, especially as their sympathies were against loading the scrap. They were bound by an agreement with waterfront employers to disregard any but a legal picket line and the line of pickets in question were not considered "legal." The voluntary removal of pickets did away with any question in the matter and left longshoremen free to proceed.

Not all the ministers quit and one of their spokesmen declared, "What do dollars mean in comparison with human lives? We had better begin at home before we send out missionaries to foreign lands."

While the picketing was going on, a pile of cottonwood logs at the same dock was a reminder of normal peace time trade with the Orient. This wood, inexpensive here, is valued highly for matches in the Orient. These particular logs were bound for China.

Expanded Work for Theater Possible In Western Reserve's New Playhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Expanded work in theatrical education was recently provided for at Western Reserve University here through the completion of a new campus theater, Eldred Hall. The building, which was constructed around the original campus theater, was made possible by a gift of $35,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation in recognition of the co-operation between the Department of the Theater at the University and the Cleveland Playhouse. The Foundation also gave $10,000 to be used over a 10-year period for the support of the National Theater Conference with offices at Western Reserve University.

The original Eldred Hall was completely renovated. Alongside and joined to it a brick tower has been erected. The new facilities include a stage 30 feet deep, 55 feet wide, with proscenium arch 27 feet wide and 17 feet high. The auditorium seats 196 on a pitched floor. Half of the seats have been endowed and names of their donors appear on plates attached permanently to the individual chairs. The building also includes five rehearsal rooms which are in constant use. The Eldred Players have their own rehearsal room and bore the $2,000 expense of decorating and furnishing it.

With the opening of the new building, the undergraduate colleges of the University, Adelbert and Mather, have arranged courses for majors in the theater. The graduate school gives a similar opportunity for students to work for higher degrees in this field.

Alumni of the school include Kenneth Bates recently apearing on Broadway with George Abbot, John Howard of the movies; John Woodruff, director of the Little Theater of Montgomery, Ala.; Arthur Stone, technical director of Duquesne University; Ruth Williams, director of the drama at Monmouth College; and Dorothea Lynch, state director of the Federal Theater of Florida.

Markets vs. Loans In South America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association said in a report published Feb. 26 that Europe would continue to exercise economic influence in Latin America as long as it provides a market for an important part of Latin America's raw materials.

The report, prepared by Herbert M. Bratter, dealt with foreign exchange control in Latin America. It described as of "doubtful value" current proposals of extending United States' credit to the South American countries.

New Brunswick Buys Rust Resistant Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick —Coronation Wheat is to be grown under provincial government auspices in New Brunswick. The Hon. A. C. Taylor, Minister of Agriculture, announces the purchase of 1,000 bushels of this rust-resistant grain from the Prairies for New Brunswick farmers.

New Birmingham Air Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Birmingham now has a new air-mail line, from Tampa, Fla., to Memphis, Tenn., inaugurated Feb. 15 by Eastern Air Lines. The Birmingham Aero Club instituted the drive two years ago for this line and finally met with success. The City already had an East-West air line extending from Atlanta, Ga., to Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas.

WPA to Enlarge Its Classes For Household Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — Training of needy unemployed women for regular household employment is to be greatly expanded by the Works Progress Administration.

At the present time approximately 20,000 women are receiving such instruction in 40 states. This number will be increased to 60,000 within the next few months, according to announcement from Mrs. Florence S. Kerr, new Assistant WPA Administrator.

Under this household employment project, needy women participate in demonstrations of household work under the guidance of trained supervisors during a two-month period. Although the content of the course differs locally it usually includes proper methods of cooking and serving food, washing and ironing, the daily care of a house, the use of many kinds of modern household equipment, marketing, preservation of food, and care of children.

In Chicago, married couples have been trained as household employees and according to Mrs. Kerr, "have been snapped up quickly by private employers."

The WPA does not attempt to dictate wages to be paid employees it has trained. This, Mrs. Kerr points out, "is a matter of educating the employer." It does not however, advise its students to take private jobs unless wages are "acceptable."

Not the least important phase of the household employee's training are the talks given him on "how to be a good servant."

Expansion of WPA household training projects, Mrs. Kerr said, may decrease the number of women on WPA sewing projects. At the present time, approximately 40 per cent of the women enrolled on WPA are engaged in making garments and household articles from millions of yards of cotton and woolen textiles purchased with WPA and local funds.

The present review of WPA rolls is showing only a small percentage of these sewing room workers to be "unemployable," though most of them are unskilled. An increase in machine-sewing is also expected to aid in the reduction of sewing room workers.

Opposition to 'Isms' Stated by Lawyers

CHICAGO (AP)—Illinois members of the National Lawyers Guild's Executive Board proclaimed Feb. 26 that "we oppose any and all ideologies, political philosophies or 'isms,' whether from the right or from the left, which challenge our democratic institutions."

Their statement was issued, they said, "in order to correct any misunderstanding which may have arisen as a result of stories current in the press of a rift in the National Lawyers Guild on the issue of communism, fascism and naziism."

Those who signed the statement were Arthur J. Goldberg, Vice-President of the Chicago chapter; William M. Holly, Federal Judge; Earl B. Dickerson, Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, and Pearl Hart, all of Chicago.

Other Illinois members of the executive board, Judge John Gutknecht, president of the Guild, George L. Quilici, president of the Chicago Chapter, and Malcolm P. Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago, had concurred in the statement by telephone, Mr. Goldberg said.

Gutknecht, Quilici and Sharp were still in the East where they conferred Friday in New York with Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who announced he had reconsidered his decision to resign from the Guild and would continue his membership "provided I become satisfied that there will be no attempt in the future on the part of anyone to use the Guild as a medium for advocating Communism, Fascism, Naziism, or any other political philosophy repugnant to American democracy."

The Illinois group said its statement reads in part: "We make this statement with the firm and confident conviction that our views represent the unequivocal sentiment of the more than 600 members of the Chicago chapter of the National Lawyers Guild."

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The Home Forum

A Golden Rug From Samarkand

"YOU mustn't miss the bazaar," said my friend, the American Consul. "That is the most interesting thing in Constantinople." We were having dinner together at the Pera Hotel, and, with the dazed yet humble gratitude of a tourist receiving worthwhile advice, I agreed that I would go.

Secretly, I was rather disappointed. Constantinople had become completely westernized. "But why shouldn't it be?" my friend, the consul, persisted. "After all, it is a European city," and, to silence any argument on my part, he pointed to the exact location on the map. "But you will like the bazaar," my friend repeated, and so next morning I started out to prove his assertion.

It was necessary to hire a car, first because my own bump of location is vague and, secondly, because this is a city whose idea of signs or street numbers is almost as sketchy as my own.

* * *

AS WE PASSED over the Galata bridge which joins the old city with the new, I looked hopefully for at least one veiled woman or at least one man still wearing a fez—but there was none.

The look of age, the pungent odors, the rickety unkempt buildings showed that we had reached a venerable section of the city. Here was a mosque along whose outer wall squatted a line of nondescript-looking men armed with quill pens. "Professional letter writers," explained the chauffeur of the car.

I looked out with interest. All of them were idle. No one, it seemed, was in need of an amanuensis. Then I heard an only too familiar clickety-clack. A fascinated group of people had gathered at the end of the line. Proudly, smugly, in their midst, sat a man with a portable typewriter.

* * *

WE HAD REACHED the bazaar. Here was a village in itself of streets and stores housed in a great containing shell. Lighted by glass openings in the roof, the myriads of shops within seemed to swim in an aquatic glow. Here was everything one could desire—rugs, jewelry, silver, perfumes, embroideries, and heavily sugared squares of that strange confection known as Turkish Paste. But no customers. The month was September. Too late for summer tourists and too early for the winter cruises. I, as a lone American and presumably shopping, was as apprehensive as an incautious worm in the midst of not one but hundreds of hungry robins.

"Come in. Come in." A lean and hawk-nosed rug seller beckoned from the door of his little shop.

I shook my head. "I'm not buying anything," I said. "I'm just looking about."

"I'm not asking you to buy." The rug seller's eyes were grave with reproach. "I'm asking you to step across my threshold." He smiled beseechingly. "Please do it as a favor."

It seemed churlish to refuse. The shop inside was like a small tent, the walls hung with rugs and devoid of furniture with the exception of two chairs and a low taboret. We seated ourselves gravely and my host clapped his hands, an apparent signal to someone unseen, and then, turning, smiled upon me hospitably.

There was a pause, and then from an opening behind one of the rugs there emerged a younger version of my host. The young man was carrying a bowl of fresh fruit which he placed on the low stand.

My host indicated politely that the fruit was for me and waited patiently until I had made a choice. We sat and smiled at each other in amiable silence.

* * *

"PERHAPS," SAID MY host, after I had finished a tangerine, "you would like to see some of my rugs." The words "to see" were delicately stressed.

"I'm afraid it would be a waste of time," I began. "You see, I'm not planning to—"

He was shocked. "Of course not. I don't *want* you to buy anything."

He called out an order in Turkish. There was a pause and this time two young men entered, staggering under the weight of a large roll of carpet.

"This," whispered the host reverently, "is a golden rug from Samarkand."

Slowly, carefully, the rug was unrolled. And there before my dazzled eyes was spread a carpet of pure gold. It seemed to fill that tiny, tent-like structure with its soft, effulgent glow—breath-taking in its beauty. I was too dazed to speak.

"Now if," said my host gently, "I say if—you *were* buying a rug, how much would you give me for this one?"

I thought of the largest sum which I could possibly squeeze from my depleted letter of credit and which would still leave me enough money to return home. I hesitated. "I could give five hundred dollars."

"Five hundred dollars." My host took a startled backward step and his hand clutched his heart. "That rug is worth three thousand dollars."

"I know," I said humbly. "I'm sure it is. But five hundred dollars is all I can afford."

The spasm of chagrin and amazement which had crossed his face now faded. He was quick to forgive me. "We are friends," he cried, grasping my hand. "You will come and see me again."

"You have to bargain with those fellows," said my friend, the American Consul, as I was explaining to him later the details of my visit to the bazaar. "They'll take your eye teeth if you're not careful."

"But I'm not buying this rug," I protested. "I can't possibly afford it."

My friend was skeptical. "You wait and see."

True enough, I returned to the bazaar the next morning. I felt at home there already. This was the Constantinople I had hoped to find.

My host of the day before greeted me pleasantly but with no appreciable surprise. "I knew you would return," he said comfortably.

Once more we seated ourselves on the two chairs beside the low taboret. But this time the proceedings were varied. "My father," explained the host, "is very anxious to meet you." He had barely made this announcement when the hangings parted and a tall and venerable old gentleman made his appearance. He advanced toward me, and then, greatly to my embarrassment, lifted up the hem of my coat and gently kissed it. Turning to his son, he said something in Turkish.

"He is saying," explained the host, "that you, too, are his friend and because you are his friend," here the son's eyes lit with pleasure, "you may buy the rug for *two* thousand dollars."

"Please tell him," and I felt badly that I was unable to return this magnanimous gesture, "that I only have five hundred to spend."

Sorrowfully and with a shake of the head, this doleful message was relayed. Then, unexpectedly, the old man's face puckered like a child's and he burst into tears.

The son spoke to him quickly in Turkish. Slowly, and greatly to my relief, the old man's face cleared like an April shower, and he assayed a watery smile.

"He didn't quite understand," said the host to me. "But it's all right now," he added soothingly. "I told him you were joking."

But I wasn't joking, I wanted to cry out. I really want that rug and I have only five hundred dollars. But all this was impossible to explain to this over-sensitive and lachrymose old man.

* * *

IT WAS MY last day in Constantinople and as a matter of course I went to the bazaar. The rug seller was saddened but resigned to the thought of my departure. He made a final gesture.

"For you," he said, "the rug will be fifteen hundred dollars."

"But I have only five hundred." The words had by now all the inevitability of a Greek chorus.

"Five hundred. Five hundred." The rug seller was irritable. "I am tired of those words. They hurt my ears. Say something else."

"Very well," I smiled. "Four hundred and ninety-five."

"Four hundred and ninety-five." There was a look of grudging admiration in his eyes "Very well. I will argue no more. The rug is yours."

"What?"

"Certainly." He raised both hands, palms upward, in a gesture of resignation. But his voice when he spoke had a ring of triumphant satisfaction. "Sold."

JOHN WILEY

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"HEYBRIDGE BASIN": *An Oil Painting by W. J. Steggles*

THE artist, W. J. Steggles, and his brother Harold, both starting as comparatively poor boys in the East End of London, have evolved what is almost a family school of landscape painting. Indeed, it is often difficult to distinguish the work of one artist from that of the other. This strong family resemblance is a rare phenomenon in art, parallelled by but few historical examples; the most celebrated being, perhaps, that of the two Van de Veldes, father and son.

On Keeping a Cook

SO MANY maids came to me telling me they were *perfekt* and left after proving that they were not, that I was tempted at first to believe that the housewifely qualities of German women were vastly overrated, and that just because you weighed two hundred pounds, wore a chignon and did not powder your nose, you got more credit than you deserved. But finally I discovered my mistake, and realized why I could not keep German servants.

"You don't love me," wailed a departing cook, when I insisted on knowing just why she was leaving so soon after having accepted all the conditions of my service.

Well, that was true enough. I didn't. I thought her cantankerous, unwilling, slow. Why should I love her? My Italians had never asked to be loved, though I remembered with a qualm their need of compliments, and the constant sops I threw to their vanity.

If I started loving my cooks a little more . . . ?

I altered my tactics. Instead of hurrying out of the kitchen the minute I had given the orders, I allowed myself half an hour for gossip. I put window boxes at the kitchen windows and we discussed the progress of flowers (all Germans adore flowers) and the best means of keeping the birds from the seeds. I listened to interminable stories about home life and all the little brothers and sisters. And thus I discovered that deep sentimentality which is so warm and comforting, and which I learned (within reason) to appreciate.—From "Journalist's Wife," by LILIAN MOWRER. (New York: Morrow.)

Though It Is February

AFTER the glassy roads,
After the sleet and the snow,
Comes the rain and a masterful wind
When the ice must go.

I walk when the night has fallen,
When there is no more rain.
The wind has ceased and the paths
Are clear again.

Something new in the air,
Happiness, wondering.
I catch my breath for I feel
Suddenly spring!

MARJORIE KNAPP

Circling the World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE trip from the North to the South culminated at the landing dock of the Pan-American Airport in Miami, Florida. The traveler stood at the observation post on the upper level, looking out over the sparkling blue waters of the sunny bay, eagerly awaiting the arrival of the clipper airship.

The traveler lovingly contemplated the crowd of sightseers, people of many races, held in the friendly bonds of expectant waiting; scanned the sky for the little speck so soon to emerge out of the vastness of space on its scheduled minute. Then thought sped untrammeled out over world waters, weaving in fancy a chain of future commercial communication between nations. Having encompassed the earth with peace and prosperity, thought returned, unfatigued, to welcome the great airplane as it glided down from the heavens to plow its foamy way across the harbor, coming to rest at its proper berth, where the all-engrossing business of discharging passengers and baggage took place.

As the traveler observed the interesting sequence of official inspection, unloading of mail, and courteous solicitude for the travelers, she was awakened to make a deeper mental inquiry into the subject of obedience to discipline, as revealed through the study of Christian Science.

Any natural science, in order to be understandable and communicable, must have a textbook. In accordance with this rule, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote a textbook and named it "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Of this book she speaks in one of her other writings, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 115), as follows: "It has mounted thought on the swift and mighty chariot of divine Love, which to-day is circling the whole world."

This book reveals divine Science as encompassing the universe and man. It teaches that all right activity, from the smallest incident to some vast enterprise, manifests certain qualities of thought, such as order, honesty, perseverance, fearlessness, joy, moral courage, intelligence, and love. Science and Health also explains the method by which one may attain these qualities and put them into practice in the ordinary experiences of human living.

In Isaiah we read (1:19), "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." Success in every line of endeavor is the result of obedience to fixed Principle. Christian Science reveals this Principle to be God, Mind, the only creator. The operation of Principle in human affairs might be likened to a process of thought or chain of right reasoning by which spiritual ideas are accepted as good and demonstrable, and evil suggestions are rejected as erroneous and impracticable.

A recent motor trip had led the traveler to an experience in the forests of the South, where prompt obedience to divine guidance, as learned from the daily study of the Christian Science textbook, brought freedom from terror of being lost, and avoidance of any accident to the passengers in the car.

Through misinformation, the driver had taken a poor road that ended, after many miles, in a detour leading straight into the jungle. This detour, once entered, offered no means of turning, and after recent heavy rains proved to be dangerous and in places almost impassable. Right in the midst of the anxiety that seemed to be aroused by the situation, came the following message from page 271 of Science and Health, which was welcomed as a ray of sunshine that penetrates the thick gloom of a dark tunnel and foretells emergence into daylight: "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God."

The right concept of travel then unfolded in a new light. Human journeying was seen as a mental experience, every period of which, rightly viewed, might bring to light a link in the chain of scientific thinking and the design of God, good. Evil suggestions of doubt and fear were rejected, and a chain of right reasoning established whereby courage brought confidence, confidence led to discernment, and discernment joined to discrimination and judgment enabled her to see what to do, and how to do it.

Although many miles of the detour remained to be traversed, all mental distress had fled, leaving a sense of joy that delighted in the noting of many lovely and interesting phenomena of natural beauty. When at last the main road was regained, the whole experience had resolved itself into a helpful incident, for the true meaning of "the chain of scientific being," as revealed through Christian Science, had been glimpsed.

Divine Science reveals man as linked to God in divine reflection, and to man in Christian brotherhood. It fashions the chain of holy thought that spans the interests, motives, and aspirations of men and nations, uniting them in the longing for spiritual understanding and the desire for peace. This scientific chain is truly described by the beloved author of the Christian Science textbook (Miscellany, p. 200), in the words, "The chain of Christian unity, unbroken, stretches across the sea and rises upward to the realms of incorporeal Life—even to the glorious beatitudes of divine Love."

Likeness of Jade

ONCE a disciple asked Confucius, "Why does the superior man value jade much more highly than soapstone? Is it because jade is scarce and soapstone abundant?"

"It is not," replied the Sage, "but because the superior men of olden days regarded it as a symbol of the virtues. Its gentle, smooth, glossy appearance suggests benevolence; its fine, close texture and hardness suggests wisdom; it is firm and angular, but not sharp and cutting, implying righteousness; suspended in beads as if it would fall to the ground, it is like the humility of propriety; struck it gives a clear note, prolonged, yet ending abruptly, suggesting music; its flaws do not hide its excellences, nor do its excellences hide its flaws, suggesting loyalty; an internal radiance issuing from every side is like good faith; bright as a brilliant rainbow, it resembles heaven; exquisite and mysterious, appearing in the hills and streams, it suggests the earth; standing out conspicuously in the symbols of rank, jade is like the path of truth and duty. This is why the superior man esteems it so highly."—From "Jade Lore," by JOHN A. GOETTE, (New York: John Day.)

All in Black Flower

SOMETIMES one finds a poem without words,
Of deeper loveliness than words can shape.
And so I found a tree full of black birds,
A tree in February
That was a mass
Of blossoms without petals.
There had been
Once in the spring and summer many shelves
Of leaves in many different kinds of green.
But on its branches there had been no flower
Until the winter time. In winter came
Those unexpected blossoms. In one hour
The branches hung with white. And when the flame
Of winter sun dissolved the sudden bloom,
Leaving boughs naked against winter gray,
And all unhidden the unsheltered herds
Of little, seeking animals, that day
I found a tree all in black flower with birds.

PEARL STRACHAN

Leonardo Was an Early Student of Flight

SPRING in Fiesole is like a festival. The young, cheerful green everywhere ripples down the slopes of the valleys. The sunlight has not yet the hard white glare of summer; it is like gold shot with blue; the dews of early morning seem still to cling to it. There is still a vestige of coolness in the air on the heights, gradually giving way to the warm scent of the wild flowers. . . . And as if the radiance and fragrance had really been too much for him, Leonardo would stand motionless, looking steadily ahead or up to the cloudless sky. Then he would pull out his notebooks and busily cover the sheets with sketches and voluminous notes.

The notes were concerned with his lifelong dream, the dream of the great human bird that would lift itself into the air. In the first free moments he found, he took up his researches at the point at which he had had to break them off—his thorough study of the flight of birds. This incurable worker, in whom his contemporaries saw a dreamer and waster of time, turned his holidays in Fiesole into weeks of intensive observation and thought, weeks in which he collected, sifted, and correlated the results of his observations and tested their serviceability for human attempts at flight. In the radiant spring sunshine at Fiesole Leonardo worked at a comprehensive treatise on the flight of birds, planned to contain four books, treating of forward motion with and without the beating of wings, and giving a general account of the flight of birds, bats, and insects, and a description of every detail of its mechanism. . . .

It was not through his creative work that he expected to confer eternal glory on the place of his birth, not through immortal works that his fame was to fill the whole world and all records; this longing for fame, with which he was filled, he had scarcely ever hoped to satisfy through a painting; and the bitterness of the denial of recognition that he suffered in his younger days, which found expression in the ardent desire for recognition by his native village, seems scarcely ever to have come over him when he stood facing a fresco or a panel. Often as Leonardo the painter thought of fame, he never promised himself immortality as a painter. Great inventions, unique discoveries, new results of research, or victories won over elements—these were to carry his name far over the world, beyond frontiers and down the centuries. And all his unsatisfied ambition, . . . all his hunger for recognition as a vindication before his contemporaries, poured now into his dream of the human bird that would lift itself with widespread pinions into the air.—From "Leonardo da Vinci," by ANTONINA VALLENTIN. (New York: Viking.)

Chaucer Called Her "Madame Eglentyne"

EVERY one knows Chaucer's description of the Prioress, Madame Eglentyne, who rode with that very motley and talkative company on the way to Canterbury. There is no portrait in his gallery which has given rise to more diverse comment among critics. One interprets it as a cutting attack upon the worldliness of the Church; another thinks that Chaucer meant to draw a charming and sympathetic picture of womanly gentleness; one says that it is a caricature, another an ideal. . . . The mere historian may be excused from following these vagaries. To him, Chaucer's Prioress, like Chaucer's monk and Chaucer's friar, will simply be one more instance of the almost photographic accuracy of the poet's observation. The rippling undercurrent of satire is always there; but it is Chaucer's own satire—mellow, amused, uncondemning, the most subtle kind of satire, which does not depend upon exaggeration. The literary critic has only Chaucer's words and his own heart, or sometimes (low be it spoken) his own desire to be original, by which to guide his judgment. But the historian knows; he has all sorts of historical sources. . . . The historians found fine gold in the bishops' registers, when once they persuaded themselves that it was not beneath their dignity to grub there. They found descriptions of vicarages, with all their furniture and gardens; they found marriage disputes; they found wills full of entertaining legacies . . . ; they found excommunications; they found indulgences to men for relieving the poor, repairing roads, building bridges, long before there was any poor law, or any county council; . . . they found lists of travelling expenses when the bishops rode round their dioceses; in one they even found a minute account of the personal appearance of Queen Philippa, then a little girl at her father's Court at Hainault, whom the Bishop of Exeter had been sent to inspect, in order to see if she were pretty and good enough to marry Edward III: she was nine years old, and the bishop said that her second teeth were whiter than her first teeth and that her nose was broad but not snub, which was reassuring for Edward. Last, but not least, they found multitudes of documents about monasteries, and among these documents they found the visitation records, and among the visitation records they found Chaucer's Prioress, smiling full simple, and coy, fair forehead, well-pinched wimple, necklace, little dogs, and all, as though she had stepped into the stuffy register by mistake for the "Canterbury Tales" and was longing to get out again. . . .

Let us see what light the registers will throw upon Madame Eglentyne, before Chaucer observed her mounting her horse outside the Tabard Inn. . . .

Here is what tale-bearers told the Bishop of Lincoln about their Prioress, fifty years after Chaucer wrote the "Canterbury Tales": "The Prioress," they said, with their most sanctimonious air, "wears golden rings exceeding costly, with divers precious stones and also girdles silvered and gilded over and silken veils and she carries her veil too high above her forehead, and she wears furs of vair. Also she wears shifts of cloth of Rennes, which costs sixteen pence the ell. Also she wears kirtles laced with silk and tiring pins of silver and silver gilt. . . . Item, she had on her neck a long silken band, in English a lace, which hangs down below her breast and thereon a golden ring with one diamond." Is it not Madame Eglentyne to the life? Nothing escaped our good Dan Chaucer's eye, for all that he rode always looking on the ground. That was why, when Chaucer met her,

Ful fetis was hir cloke, as I was war,
Of smal coral aboute hir arm she bar
A peire of bedes, gauded al with grene,
And ther-on heng a broche of gold ful shene.

—From "Medieval People," by EILEEN POWER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1939

McCarthy Asks Recess Study Of Elderly Aid

About 60 bills face Bay State lawmakers for amendment of pension laws.

Establishment of a recess commission to study the approximately 60 measures now before the Massachusetts Legislature for amendment of the old-age pension law was urged today by Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Welfare.

Mr. McCarthy made his proposal at a public hearing given upon 46 of the measures by the Pension Committee and Municipal Finance Committee in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

The hearing was the second in two days on proposals for liberalizing the State's old-age pension system, and about 100 persons, mostly elderly persons or public welfare officials, attended The Legislative Committee on Pensions held a similar hearing yesterday.

The measures considered today related chiefly to such matters as the proposed separation of the Old-Age Assistance Division from the Welfare Department, repeal of the support-your-parents requirement for pension beneficiaries, and liberalization of the requirements regarding the amount of bonds, mortgages, and insurance which a pensioner may have.

Commissioner McCarthy and other State officials opposed transfer of the old-age division from their supervision. H. F. Crane, supervisor of old-age assistance in Everett, urged establishment of a separate department.

Hardware Men Urged to Defend Fair Trade Laws

The Fair Trade Practice Laws—viewed by opponents as a device for price fixing and by friends as a means to end cut-throat competition—are in danger of repeal as the result of onslaughts of retail chain stores and large department stores, D. W. Northrup, President of The Henry G. Thompson & Son Company, told delegates to the New England Hardware Dealers Association at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today.

The three-day hardware session started at noon with the President's Complimentary Luncheon. After President William A. Thompson's welcoming message, awards were made to members of the 25 Year Club and to honorary members.

Mr. Northrup, who has been a keen advocate for "fair trade" for several years, warned hardware retailers that lack of support for these laws might lead to repeal.

"The retailer must support these laws or they may be repealed through strenuous efforts of those who are opposed to them and who are trying to have the Miller-Tydings Act removed from the 'statute books,' Mr. Northrup declared.

One sure way, he said, of inducing manufacturers to adopt policies favorable to the retailer and to place products under price-maintenance agreements, is for the retailer to support manufacturers who operate under the Fair Trade Laws.

Mr. Northrup denied that Fair Trade Practice Laws increased prices to the buying public.

He pointed to the drug industry as particularly active in its support of the Fair Trade Practice Laws. Here, under leadership of John W. Dargavel Secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, much has been done to prevent loss-leader price-cutting competition, he said.

Quoting one outstanding advocate of the Fair Trade Practice Laws, Mr. Northrup said that a legislative victory had been won, but retailers were still a long way from settling the question whether these laws shall live and become a permanent phase of their economic life, or whether they shall be revoked.

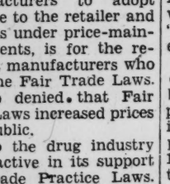
Bi-Weekly Pay Checks Cut Mass. WPA Costs $250,000

Massachusetts WPA workers, numbering nearly 126,000, will be paid bi-weekly instead of every week, reducing the administration costs by about $250,000 a year, Col John J. McDonough, State Administrator, has announced.

The change will be made next week, cutting in half the number of times checks must be prepared and distributed. Only in this state have WPA employees received weekly paychecks.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon and tonight, probably ending toward Wednesday morning; slightly warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the upper 30's; Wednesday decreasing cloudiness becoming fair; moderate to fresh easterly winds, shifting to south and southwesterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Rain on the coast, and snow or rain in the interior tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; warmer tonight.

Vermont: Snow, changing to rain tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and warmer tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong east winds, shifting to southwest on Wednesday over the north portion; strong southeast winds this afternoon, shifting to southwest tonight and to west on Wednesday over the south portion; weather overcast with rain tonight and over the north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	33	New Orleans	58	58
Bermuda	66	64	New York	40	36
Chicago	38	30	Norfolk	52	46
Denver	6	0	Philadelphia	38	38
Helena	20	20	St. Louis	42	34
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	42	42
Miami	74	74			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 28.
B—Minimum, Feb. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:18 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Wednesday 6:41 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:02 p. m.

Directing 'The Devil'

By a Staff Photographer

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger rehearsing members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Jean Françaix's "Le Diable Boiteux," while the composer looks on over her shoulder. The work will be presented in a concert in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, at 8 p. m., Thursday.

Mlle. Boulanger Rehearses

For the second consecutive season, Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, one of the world's foremost musicians and teachers, stood on the platform of the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday and rehearsed its musicians. Mlle. Boulanger was not in command of the full orchestra as she had been on a previous occasion, but led 16 players in a musical fantasy, "Le Diable Boiteux," composed by youthful Jean Françaix, her protege. Along with other works, it will be performed in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley, on Thursday evening.

Before the rehearsal began, Mlle. Boulanger carefully related the entire story of the fantasy to the players, speaking in a mixture of French and English. Then with an "Allons, allons, we are ready," the rehearsal began. Harpist with the orchestra for the occasion is 20-year-old Betty Jane Hallstrom.

Besides the Wellesley concert, Mlle. Boulanger will conduct members of the Boston Symphony, the Harvard Glee Club, and the Radcliffe Choral Society in a memorial concert for her sister, the late Lili Boulanger, next Monday evening.

In 1913, Lili Boulanger became the first woman composer to receive the Grand Prix de Rome, and her achievement was made the more extraordinary in that she was only 19 at the time. It was considered next to impossible that such a young girl should stand a chance among so many experienced contestants. But by the time her tocatta, "Faust et Helene," had reached its third part, the committee selected Lili Boulanger the winner, amidst a tremendous ovation. Nadia Boulanger won a second honor of the French Institute in 1908.

Wellesley to Dedicate Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 28—In a three-day program, March 16-18, Wellesley College will dedicate its new Recreation Building with exhibitions, dinners, and speeches. For completeness in social and athletic equipment in this day of athletics for men and women, it would appear the building is a courteous recognition of the traditional stand of Henry Durant, Founder of the College, who believed back in the early '70's "a staid promenade is not sufficient exercise for a young lady."

Plans for the Recreation Center originally were confined to the building of an indoor swimming pool, for which a fund was established in 1909. More urgent needs postponed its completion until June, 1937, and in the intervening decades the expansion of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education and extension of undergraduate sports made additional facilities for indoor activities essential.

On March 16, two units of a three-unit building will be dedicated. Facing the playing field and in close juxtaposition with the Mary Hemingway Gymnasium, the new building is made of brick and in keeping with the architecture of the gymnasium and Alumnae Hall. Within, is the George Howe Davenport Pool, facilities for badminton, squash, wall tennis, ping pong, two lounges with open fireplaces, kitchen equipment, and a deck for sun bathing.

Spectacular feature of the building is the swimming pool. This room is lined on three sides by windows, and on the fourth side is a spectators' gallery under which a canoe will be housed for canoe tests and life-sabing demonstrations. Blue tiling and the blue sound-absorbent ceiling are reflected in the water of the pool, a 75 by 35-foot tank in which the water changes at the rate of 350 gallons a minute.

In the basement is an interesting feature: an underwater glass window, where observers may watch the technique of underwater swimming and completion of dives. From this point moving pictures will be taken for the special work of graduate students in the Hygiene Department.

Other equipment includes a hair-drying room for preservation of permanent waves.

The center unit of the building includes a foyer, receiving lounge, office of the administrative head and the matron. Upstairs is an 88 by 72-foot recreation room with sound-absorbent ceiling, blue-green walls, mercury arc lamps, and courts for badminton and battle-board tennis.

Across the hall is a lounge, paneled in white mahogany, one end of which is filled with a large fireplace whose mantel is made of the same wood. Students may have guests there Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sunday afternoons.

State Tax Deadline Nears

Tomorrow at 5 p. m. is the deadline for filing of State income-tax returns.

Approximately 475,000 persons are expected to have made returns by that time tomorrow, Henry F. Long State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, stated today. With the return must be at least one half of the tax due, he explained.

The tax rate is 1½ per cent on all salaries in excess of $2000. Married men are allowed a $500 additional exemption for a wife and $250 for each child. Dividends are taxable at the rate of 6 per cent. It is anticipated approximately $17,000,000 will be collected this year.

Quincy in Drive For Churchgoers

Support for Quincy's church attendance drive was indicated today. Already 49 clubs and societies have accepted the objective, calling members to promise to try to attend a Sabbath service and noonday religious services in a local theater in the business section. In addition, 26 fraternal orders and 24 churches and church organizations have approved the plan.

The idea originated with three Quincy Service organizations with the thought of making Quincy people more "church-conscious." Instead of limiting the drive to Lent, it will be continued throughout the year.

Voter 'Passport' Opposed

The Brookline Taxpayers' Association will call for repeal of the bill ordering verification of voters throughout Massachusetts prior to 1940 as passed by the Legislature at its last session, Herbert F. Mills, Executive Secretary, said today. He pointed out the proposal would cost Brookline between $4,000 and $5,000 the first year and increase local election expenses approximately $500 a year thereafter. "This is a needless burden for taxpayers," he declared.

Fishermen Win Long Fight For Union Demands

Trawlers finally agree to more money, shorter hours—2,000 men are affected by pact.

Labor won most of the demands made on the owners of fishing trawlers by members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, of the American Federation of Labor, it was disclosed today, when an agreement extending from March 1 to March 15, 1940, was signed by representatives of the Federal Fishing Boats of New England and New York.

Negotiations have been under way 16 months, and involve about 2,000 fishermen on approximately 68 trawlers. One of the demands made by the men—that the size of the trips be limited to keep prices up to a point where they would obtain larger earnings—was dropped when the owners insisted that it would be in restraint of trade and therefore illegal.

Shorter hours were won by the men, larger earnings and guarantees about the mutual sharing of expenses. The agreement includes the following points;

1—A preferential shop whereby union men will be used if available.

2—Shorter hours, whereby the men will work on a "six and six" basis, or six hours on and six hours off.

3—Larger earnings by different distribution of the "lay" agreement, or division of proceeds of a fishing trip.

4—Permanent set-up of a board or committee to handle all grievances.

5—Guarantee of $25 a man for a trip of a vessel that does not cover the expenses of such trip. Heretofore, if a trip sold for less than expenses, the owner made up the difference and the men got nothing for their time and work.

6—Limitation of sailing hours to the period between 2 and 5 p. m. excepting when a vessel is held over a second night, in which case it can sail at 11 a. m. the following day.

7—When a vessel comes in for breakdown repairs, and remains more than four hours, it must be held overnight before sailing.

8—No sailings on Sundays, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Union withdrew its demand that crew members be relieved from paying for half of the salary of the radio operator. This half payment will continue as part of the "lay."

Governor Seeks Clearing of Laws

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent word to a Legislative Committee today that he favors "some clarification" of laws to assure the rights of peaceful picketing and collective bargaining to members of labor unions. In this statement, relayed to the Joint Committee on Judiciary by his Legislative Secretary, Daniel J. Lynch, the Governor went somewhat further than in his inaugural address in advocating a change in statutes to prevent interference with picketers by local police.

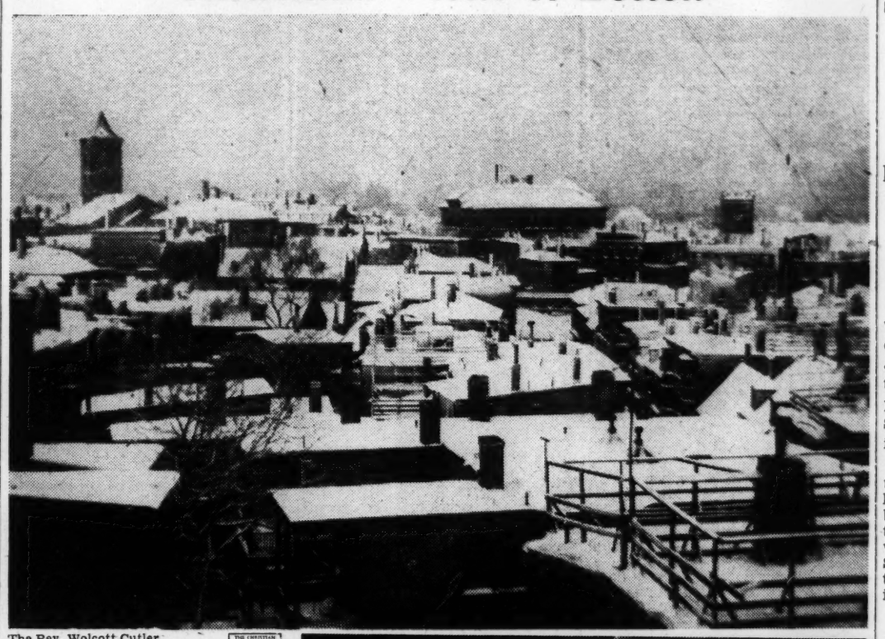
The hearing to which Mr. Lynch brought the Executive's message was the annual one attended by representatives of the State Federation of Labor to urge clarification of ancient statutes prohibiting loitering and littering of streets—statutes which union leaders say are used against them by hostile police, although never so intended when enacted.

The Committee announced it would meet next on March 22 to hear similar proposals from officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Civil Liberties Committee. Opposition from the Associated Industries of Massachusetts to the measure heard today will also be heard March 22, the Committee announced.

U. of N. H. Speaker Named

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 28 — Nelson A. Rockefeller, President of Rockefeller Center in New York, will deliver the address at the 69th Commencement of the University of New Hampshire, Monday, June 12, it was announced yesterday. Preacher for the Baccalaureate services will be the Rev. Allan I. Lorimer, pastor of the Franklin Street Congregational Church of Manchester.

Unfamiliar Views of Boston



The Rev. Wolcott Cutler

'Roofs of Charlestown'

Prize-winning photograph by the Rev. Wolcott Cutler, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Charlestown.

Static Silencer Boon to Air Lines, United V. P. Says

How United Air Lines spent around $30,000 to perfect a radio static suppressor that is now renewable for 27 cents was related today by Harold E. Crary, vice-president. Mr. Crary, who was in Boston to speak to the Boston Advertising Club, said that since this static suppressor has gone into use pilots report that practically 90 per cent of their trouble with faulty radio reception is over.

The device has been released to an accessories company and is being made available to the entire air transport industry. It consists of a trailing antenna with a common paraffined paper cup at its end which continually discharges static electricity, thus building up charges all over the metal skin of a transport plane.

Mr. Crary said that during 1938 the air companies improved their safety records 88 per cent. In seven years United, and this is typical of the industry, has reduced its transcontinental time from 33 hours to 15½ hours, its fares from $400 for the coast-to-coast journey to $150, and from 16 stops on the long trek to four. Air line travel, he said, now costs about 5 cents a mile and in many cases is as cheap or cheaper than luxury train travel especially between eastern cities.

While air lines' rates will never be as low as those of the railroads, since they believe time saving is worth the extra cost, they are planning all-expense tours with a variety of routings, including air-rail or all-air travel over the same air line, or out by one air line and back by another. New England, Mr. Crary said, ought to benefit by the increased travel toward the East and he said his company would co-operate to bring travelers through to New England on the transcontinental journey.

By July, 1940, Mr. Crary estimated it would be possible to step into any air line office and purchase a round-the-world trip via heavier-than-air, or airplane travel. By that time Pan American will have opened its trans-Atlantic service. United will become a natural transit route between Pan America's eastern and western terminals, he believes.

By that time, Mr. Crary believes, the Douglas four-engined 42-passenger plane known as the "five company plane" will be in operation. United will be the first company to test it and it is going to bring the ship to its Cheyenne shops for altitude performance tests.

British Rulers to Get Invitation From Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Maine Senate today passed an order directing Gov. Lewis O. Barrows to invite King George VI of England and his Queen to attend commemorative exercises next June marking the 100th anniversary of the bloodless "Aroostook war" over the State boundary along the St. John River.

Robert Braley

'The Old Standpipe'

One of the photographs submitted by Robert Braley of Roxbury in contest conducted by branches of the Boston Public Library.

Photos Catch Old Boston

Valuable pictorial records of Greater Boston are in process of accumulation in the files of the 31 branches of the Boston Public Library as a result of an amateur photography contest begun last August. Staff members and all persons interested in the various districts served by the branches were invited to submit pictures of scenery and historical landmarks in their neighborhoods.

The first prize, it is announced, goes to the Rev. Wolcott Cutler, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Charlestown, for a photograph of the roofs of Charlestown after a fall of snow. The award is a book entitled, "The Fun of Photography," by Mario and Mabel Scacheri, a copy of which also will be given to each of the two contestants receiving honorable mention—James Grasso of East Boston and Miss Margaret E. Wright of Dorchester. Mr. Grasso submitted a photograph showing a small boy gathering wood in a little handcart, after the hurricane of last September. Miss Wright's prize winner is a photograph of the spire and roof of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dorchester peeping above a foreground of treetops.

Among the 300 or more examples received are many interesting studies of houses and other buildings of great historical interest, lost to the view of the general public, having been thoroughly surrounded, in the majority of cases, by modern apartments or business blocks. One landmark which, in a rapidly changing district, may not withstand the march of industry much longer, is the picturesque Cochituate Standpipe in Fort Avenue, Roxbury. Erected in 1869, at a cost of about $100,000, it answered the need for high-pressure water supply until the annexation of Dorchester, Brighton, and West Roxbury made it necessary to construct a large reservoir on Parker Hill.

The base of the shaft is 150 feet above tide marsh level. Around the interior pipe of boiler iron, 80 feet long, and within the exterior wall of brick, a winding staircase climbs to a lookout at the top. About 25 of the entire collection of photographs will be selected as a traveling exhibit, which will be displayed at each branch library in succession.

Firm Faces Quiz On Child Labor

Clifford P. Grant, Trial Examiner for the Department of Labor, began hearings today on a complaint against the Cable Raincoat Company, Stoughton, Mass., charging failure to comply with provisions of a War Department contract, by employing child labor and failing to pay minimum wage rates established by the War Department.

The Company is charged with employing girls under the age of 18, and with failure to pay the 40-cent-an-hour minimum on a contract let by the War Department last September for 40,000 rubberized raincoats at a total cost of $219,000. The coats were consigned to the Quartermaster's Depot in Philadelphia.

About 20 witnesses will be heard. Violations are said to have occurred during the first two weeks in which the company began to manufacture the raincoats.

There is a $10 penalty for each day a "female minor" is employed.

Ban Put on Parking At Harvard Square

After several unsuccessful experiments to expedite traffic congestion in Harvard Square, Cambridge, new regulations went into effect today prohibiting parking in general.

The new rule, announced by Lieut. John R. King, in charge of Cambridge traffic problems, effects the entire business area and is hoped to prove beneficial. Business men in the square are somewhat opposed to the plan believing it will hinder business, it was said. Police favored the new rule also because it would put an end to chronic all-night-parkers.

D. A. R. Officer Explains

A previous engagement of Constitution Hall, Washington, prevented the Daughters of the American Revolution from permitting Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, to give a concert there on Easter Sunday. This was the explanation given by Mrs. Frank Leon Naosn, Registrar General of the D. A. R., who addressed the organization's Junior Assembly at the Hotel Vendome, here, Feb. 7.

Mrs. Nason said in an interview that the D. A. R. had informed Miss Anderson's manager that Constitution Hall was booked on Easter Sunday by the National Symphony Orchestra. The manager had not requested any other date.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Nason had not, she added, received any letter of resignation from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt announced recently in a syndicated column that she intended resigning from an unnamed "organization" and implied that its racial discrimination was her reason.

Saltonstall Opposes Cut In Personnel

Bigelow's proposed cut of $10,000,000 opposed by Governor—Taxpayers object to yardstick.

Stout gubernatorial opposition to wholesale discharges and reduction of personnel was voiced before the Joint Ways and Means Committee today when that Committee opened public hearings on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's biennial budget totaling $190,000,000 for 1939-40.

Daniel J. Lynch, assistant secretary to Governor Saltonstall, and his legislative spokesman, appeared before the Committee to state that the Governor "believes that the wages of people working for the State should not be cut. He believes that those scheduled for step-rate increases should receive them."

Joins Economy Issue

Mr. Lynch's statement placed the Governor directly in opposition to the $10,000,000 economy program proposed yesterday by Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R), of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in which Mr. Bigelow proposed salary cluts ranging from 10 to 15 per cent and wholesale discharges.

However, Mr. Lynch told the Committee that the Governor hopes the Legislature "will make substantial savings not only over the amounts requested by department heads for the next two years but also over last year's figures."

Mr. Lynch placed before the committee proposals to cut the Executive Department budget requests by $3,000 for each of the two years, cutting the amount for salaries from $74,200 to $71,200.

In addition, he proposed that a $2,000 cut be made in the executive contingent fund. This was considered in the nature of an example to be followed by other department heads.

"The Governor," Mr. Lynch said, "will give his support to any broad, general scheme with that objective (economy) which the Legislature may work out. I wish to call your attention to the fact, however, that the State Administraion is a vast, interconnected machine which must be considered as a whole."

Asks Action on Fire Traps

The spokesman pointed out that the Governor is anxious for prompt action on the proposals for removing fire hazards resulting from the hurricane and for providing adequate protection against more floods. His concern on these questions is not only for the public safety, he said, but in the interest of economy.

"There is no need of describing the human suffering possible if forest fires and floods result from our failure to correct conditions which forestry and engineering experts have informed us exist.

"There is need to remind ourselves, however, that a forest fire or even a minor flood could overnight wreak damage running into many time the amount we are proposing to expend for prevention. And it must also be considered that another recurrence of flood will drive industry of untold value from this State.

"The flood control of which I am speaking deals with the smaller streams on which we can expect no help from the Federal Government. The Governor has recommended in his initial program for flood control the sum of $2,000,000 and since this is also a capital outlay has suggested a five-year bond issue."

Asks More Economy

Hardly satisfied with the extent of the Governor's proposed economy in his own Department, but agreeing with the Governor that "savings can and must be made," Thomas M. Joyce, legislative spokesman for the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, urged more drastic economy.

"In all honesty, there must be more retrenchment," Mr. Joyce stated. "If we are to consider the Governor's reductions as a yardstick for other departments, then the economy is not sufficient.

"If during the depression years the Executive Department could get through a biennium for $60,000 to $69,000 for employees' salaries as they did under Governors Allen and Ely, why should we expend $90,000 for the next two years?"

Mr. Joyce pointed out that while the Governor's program calls for $43,500 for Executive Department employees salaries in 1939, the figure is boosted to $46,500 in 1940, the 1940 figure being $1,332 more than Governor Hurley spent for the same item in 1938.

The Federation's spokesman also attacked the proposed $5,700 expenditure in each of the years 1939 and 1940 for employees' salaries in the Lieutenant Governor's office, pointing out that between 1780 and 1930 there was no such appropriation for such services. He added "how can we justify this to cities and towns whose tax rates are verging on $50?"

Oberammergau History Scheduled at Somerset

Mrs. William Dana Orcutt's series of "Mornings of Diversion" will close on Wednesday with the presentation, at the Hotel Somerset, at 11 a. m., by Mark H. Haight, of "Oberammergau and the Passion Play." The recital will open with a short film showing how the vow was originally taken in 1634, in gratitude for the villagers' escape from a plague.

As a guest of the municipality in 1934, at the special performance honoring the play's tercentenary, he was granted the privilege of taking the only modern pictures obtained of an actual scene of the play in progress at Oberammergau. He was also granted permission to use the actual text of the latest performance of the play, which occurs only once in ten years.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. (No performance Friday.)

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday only 2:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers, presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, and Margaret Sullavan, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray and Regis Toomey. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff in "Son of Frankenstein." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Boy Trouble," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Persons in Hiding," with Lynne Overman and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Exeter—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." 3:05, 6, 8:55. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Normandie—
"The Great Waltz," featuring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Ski Girl," Robert Benchley in "The Opening Day." "Prudence Penny, the Miracle Cook." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 Also "Charlie Chan in Honolulu," with Sidney Toler. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Uptown—
"The Son of Frankenstein," featuring Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff, 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon, 3:05, 6:45, 10:20.

Repertory—
"Naughty Marietta," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Blondes Are Dangerous," with Fay Wray. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Peg of Old Drury," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. Also Newsreel Digest and Shorts. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Tremont—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Joan Crawford in "Shining Hour." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Off the Record," with Joan Blondell and Pat O'Brien. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage." Also "Private Number," with Loretta Young and Robert Taylor.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Fredric March and Virginia Bruce in "There Goes My Heart." Also "Strange Boarders," with Tom Walls. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Violin-piano sonata program by Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Eunice Crocker, pianist, assisted by members of the chamber music classes of Yves Chardon. 8:15.

Other Events

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture by D. Sigrried Giedion on "The Demand for Morality—Architecture about 1900." 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Portraits by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Lecture on "The Scientist Looks at Painting," in the Main Lecture Hall, by F. I. G. Rawlins. 3.

Boston University School of Education—
Lecture-demonstration of Shawn disciplines for dancers preliminary to training in dance-forms. Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Kemp Takes Another Vessel Out on Its First Sea Cruise

When the figure of Capt. Joseph Kemp is seen by Harbor shippers perched on the bridge of a passing steamship they nod their heads together knowingly as if to say: "There goes another brand new steamer out for its limbering up exercises."

Shippers were saying that very thing this morning as the steamship Panama, owned by the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, pointed its nose out into Boston Harbor and Captain Kemp was seen waving his instruction from the bridge to a crew handling the new steamer for the first time.

Launched last Sept. 24, the Panama has waited idly in the waters close to the Fore River Shipyards for the initial 'shakedown cruise" before it plows out of New York Harbor on March 30 for its maiden cruise to Haiti. Like any other well-equipped liner it has been lying at the dock getting dressed up in the latest regalia for its official parade before the inspectors.

All day long the Panama will be put through a series of grueling tests for the final tuning up. Then it will be returned to dry dock in Boston to have its 493 feet of hull length gone over with the scraper.

The Panama is one of three such steamers being built by the line at Fore River. All are to be equipped with the very latest in safety facilities even beyond the resuirements of strict Federal regulations.

Next Saturday, the Panama will be returned to the yards where its sister ship, the Cristobal, is expected to be launched that day. The public will be invited to witness the launching and to see the finished product at the same time.

Balloon Reports Weather

(Continued from Page 1)

leasing the instruments at sea and plotting data received.

Shortly before lunch, officers on meteorological detail assembled on deck and inflation of the balloon to about seven feet began. When fully expanded in the lighter air of the stratosphere, the balloon becomes twice this size, or about 15 feet in diameter. Below it was attached a red silk parachute, an unwinding device to pay out the cord that supports the radiosonde, temperature, pressure, and humidity recording instruments below.

During inflation a weight was attached to the balloon slightly heavier than the two pounds of apparatus to be carried aloft. When the pull was sufficient to lift it from the deck, parachute, unwinding device, and radiosonde were attached, and operation of the instruments began. Then the detail walked to the stern of the Chelan, and at a prearranged signal released the apparatus.

For nearly an hour the balloon climbed, recording first a surface temperature of around 40 degrees which quickly dropped to freezing, then to zero, and gradually after fighting ice and high winds the radio signal for the tiny robot station faded at 35,000 feet or about seven miles. There the temperature was 63 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Probably the tiny craft rose another 15,000 feet or so before bursting, but in the meantime it had traveled with prevailing winds to a point about 50 miles to the southeast. During the flight, the radio operator kept tuned in on the robot, an indicator automatically taking down on a chart all data received.

According to Lieutenant Hawley, also the Chelan's Navigation Officer, the new-type equipment already has rendered plane flights for weather data obsolete. Planes cannot conveniently go to high altitudes reached by free balloons, they cannot go up in bad weather when reports are most needed, they take too much time going up and coming down, cost too much, and 11 pilots already have been lost. Total cost of a balloon flight is about $32 including balloon, instrument, helium, and all.

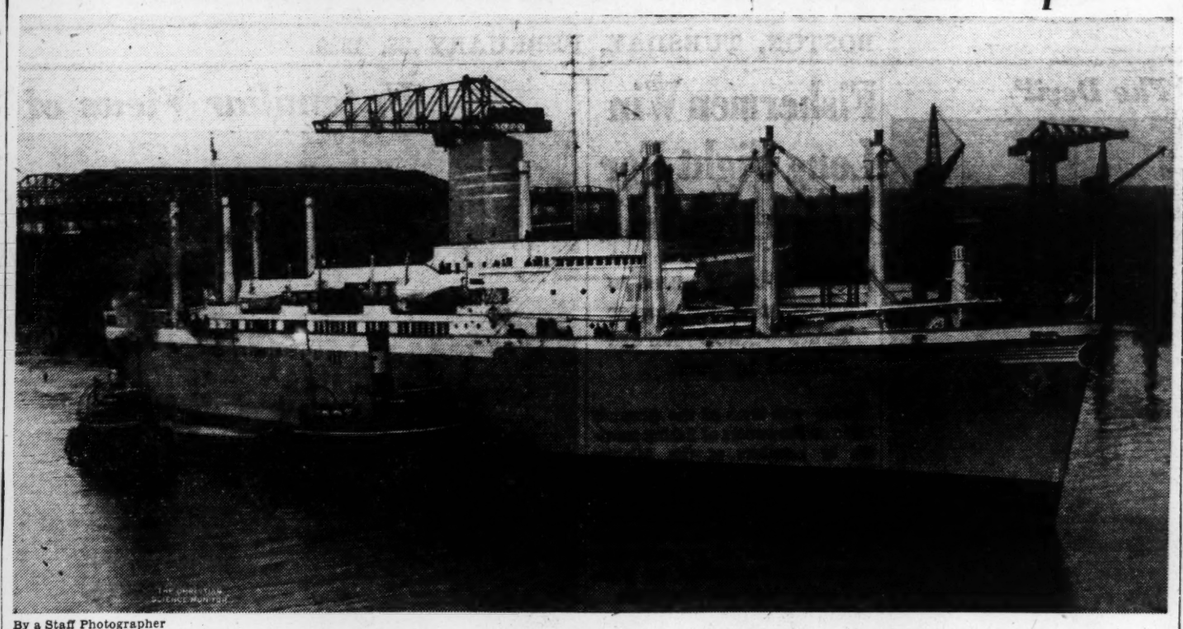
"For some time the Coast Guard has felt, and more recently been made aware as a result of the ill fortune attending the Imperial Airways liner Cavalier, its responsibility to aircraft traveling over the ocean. The present program is the result of several conferences on the subject with officials of the United States Weather Bureau, with whom we are co-operating. Regular flights will begin on April 1, and continue until June 30."

Assistance Sped To Ship on Rocks

The steamer Cumberland, loaded with coal, and en route from Norfolk to Havana, went ashore to Frying Pan Shoals, off Cape Hatteras, early today, according to radio advices to Coast Guard headquarters in the Boston Customs House. The cutter Modoc, stationed at Norfolk, is speeding to assistance of the craft.

The Cumberland was formerly owned by the Eastern Steamship Lines and was engaged in the Portland-New York run. It was laid up at Boston, idle, for eight years, and recently was sold to the Maritime Navigation Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and reconditioned at Boston at a cost of $10,000. Capt. T. W. Bagnell is in command and the vessel carries a crew of 26. It was built at Cleveland in 1919.

Liner Noses Out of Boston Harbor on Trial Trip



By a Staff Photographer

The Panama Left the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Yards at Quincy This Morning

Realty Taxes Compared

Comparison of real estate taxes assessed upon downtown wards—the business district, Beacon Hill, Back Bay, etc.—and the other wards of Boston, 1930-1938 inclusive. The table shows that as the tax levy increased it was the residential wards and not the downtown wards that bore the larger share of the added cost.

Year	Tax Rate	Wards 3, 4 & 5	Other 19 Wards	Total Levy	In Percent Wards 3, 4 & 5	In Percent Other 19 Wards
1930*	$30.80	$30,900,000	$25,400,000	$56,300,000	54½	46½
1931	31.50	31,300,000	25,900,000	57,200,000	54	46
1932	35.50	34,800,000	27,700,000	62,300,000	55	45
1933†	32.80	29,500,000	24,700,000	54,200,000	54	46
1934	37.10	31,200,000	26,500,000	57,700,000	54	46
1935	37.00	30,300,000	25,800,000	56,100,000	54	46
1936	38.00	30,300,000	26,300,000	56,600,000	53	47
1937	38.70	30,200,000	26,700,000	56,900,000	53	47
1938	41.30	31,000,000	28,400,000	59,400,000	52	48

*This table was compiled from annual reports of the assessing department; all figures are to the nearest $100,000.

†First year of municipal relief loans which have become an accepted policy until additional revenue is forthcoming.

Dig for Safe World, Mrs. Dunbar Urges

"There is a great challenge for some mighty organization to dig down into the roots of a five-year plan that will bring about a world into which we may send our children with some degree of confidence," Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, of Washington, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told a luncheon conference of the Mothercraft Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Dunbar and Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, founder and president of the Mothercraft Club, were tendered a reception in connection with the conference. High officers and members of Massachusetts women's clubs attended. The Mothercraft Club is devoted to teaching girls the care of babies and the home.

Aims of Wildlife Group Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28—Commenting on his appointment to the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, United States Representative Pehr G. Holmes of Massachusetts, said yesterday that he felt that it opened up a new opportunity for development of the vast outdoor recreational resources of New England.

"The wildlife of New England," said the Worcester Congressman, "is one of its great natural resources, and I am particularly glad to be appointed to this Committee that seeks to extend and maintain such resources."

The Committee, he added, "is designed to be commercially beneficial as well, since it co-operates with all government conservation units, including the Biological Survey, Forestry Service, Soil Conservation, Bureau of Fisheries, National Park Service and other conservation units."

Boston's Realty Tax Load

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding real estate, will suffer if valuations are allowed to drop much more, they assert.

Among ways in which further reduction in valuations can be prevented are two: the City may refuse to authorize any further general reduction, as it has annually; and the rate at which individual reductions have been granted by the Appellate Tax Board might be discouraged and the board compelled to be less generous.

Such steps would require co-operation from property owners. Whether or not they would be inclined to agree with the assessors that the time to peg valuations has now arrived is uncertain, so controversial is this issue. Privately some officials regard it as unfortunate that there has been so little apparent effort on the part of the Mayor or real estate owners to attempt to reach a common understanding of the problem.

Both Sides Assailed

Real estate interests, they say, have marched to the Appellate Tax Board seeking relief and the Mayor has marched to the radio to urge more and new taxes.

However, there is one factor—the political—which may compel the Mayor to take some action to prevent further reductions in valuations and abatements to that group which may be included in the term corporate real estate interests.

Recently E. J. Brehaut of the Chamber of Commerce's Civic Bureau noted that in the years 1930-1938 the downtown wards received reductions in real estate valuations of 27.6 per cent while the residential wards received only 13.1 per cent.

Coupled with this is the disclosure today that downtown wards paid scarcely more in real estate taxes in 1938 than nine years ago while residential wards are paying sufficiently more to account for a 2 per cent shift in the total tax burden.

Politics and Taxes

It has always been politically advantageous to load the business district (where there are few votes) with a heavy valuation and high taxes, thereby providing for a lighter tax load on the residential wards. Today, the gradual shift of the tax burden to the residential wards is apparent. The result is, according to the assessors, that while these 19 residential wards are now paying a maximum—"as much as they can"—in real estate taxes, these wards are more fairly assessed than before.

In the opinion of some observers, the attitude of the residential wards towards the downtown property holders has been uncompromising. To the former it has been—"let business pay the taxes, it can afford them." And the latter have been equally onesided.

It is perhaps unfortunate that so large a number of those who control real estate in downtown Boston live outside the City. Because of this there is a wide gap of understanding on real estate problems between the home-owners and apartment dwellers on one hand and the interests who control the business property but reside in suburban towns on the other.

Struggle on Taxes

In the long struggle between these two groups to escape the rising tax burden, the corporate taxpayers now have forged ahead, at least temporarily. While individuals in this group may pay a higher tax bill than nine years ago due to real estate fluctuations in downtown Boston, the group in the aggregate in 1938 paid a lower tax bill than in some previous years. But a situation of declining overvaluations and mounting tax rates which has so long beset Boston creates unstability for owners of all groups of real estate. No single group can escape the consequences should values fall too low or the tax rate mount too high.

Transcript Permitted To Borrow $25,000

Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court yesterday allowed the petition of the Boston Transcript Company, through its trustee in reorganization, Elias Field, to borrow a sum of money not exceeding $25,000 which the Transcript deemed necessary for the preservation of the debtor's estate and property and continued publication of the newspaper until the plan of reorganization offered last week by the trustee is confirmed or the trustee is directed to cease the publication of the paper.

Judge Sweeney approved the petition after the Government, through C. Keefe Hurley, United States District Attorney, signed a waiver of objection to the petition.

Vermont Utilities Face Trend Toward Civic Power Plants

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 28—While electric utility companies have been embattled on the national front by alleged Federal encroachments, a similar trend in noted in Vermont as succeeding Legislatures have biennially granted power to increasing numbers of Vermont municipalities to operate their own light and power plants.

Three such acts passed the lower house of the General Assembly last week, affecting the cities of Barre and Vergennes and the town of Shelburne. A score or more towns and cities have received such powers from the Legislature, in many instances it is said, for the purpose of bludgeoning utility companies into making lower rates rather than for the purpose of actually operating a publicly owned power plant.

In the case of Barre and Vergennes, however, there is said to exist the fundamental intention of actually building and operating municipal power plants. Mayor John Gordon, of Barre, also his City's representative in the General Assembly, admits to the hope of building a municipal plant that will supply not only ordinary municipal requirements but also serve the huge granite industry of the Barre area.

Burlington Model

The municipally owned electric power plant of the City of Burlington, which since its establishment in the early 20's has returned many thousands of dollars back into the municipal treasury, is looked upon as a model which many other communities would like to emulate. Morrisville, Northfield, and Lyndon are three other towns which have operated their own plants successfully and lucratively for many years.

While the public utilities are thus concerned with a possible whittling away of their urban business due to the trend toward municipally owned plants, a new threat has sprung up in Vermont rural areas. The Vermont Electric Co-operative, Inc., will within the next 60 days bring electricity to many rural residents in the north central part of the State. A loan of $66,000 has been obtained from the Federal Rural Electrification Administration by a Morrisville group headed by J. S. O'Hara. Service will be extended to about 150 members of the co-operative in parts of the towns of Johnson, Eden, Lowell, and Westfield in Lamoille and Orleans counties. These sections are not now supplied by any electrical service.

The sum of $8,000 has also been set aside by the REA for loans to co-operative members for wiring their homes and farms and for buying electrical equipment.

Co-op Approved

D. P. Naramore of Lowell is President of this first electric co-operative in Vermont; H. E. Drown of Eden Mills is treasurer, and H. D. Bowman of Morrisville, is superintendent.

The co-operative has received the approval of the Public Service Commission and has opened its office at Eden Mills. Because of the requests for service from persons outside the specified area, the co-operative is already planning an extension of its lines to sections of Jeffersonville and vicinity not now receiving any electric service.

Farm Left to Public

An outlander who came to Vermont in 1925, purchased an hundred acre farm in the shadow of the Crouching Lion Mountain, better known as Camel's Hump, and proceeded to make it one of the beauty spots of the State, passed on Jan. 29. His will, it has become known, leaves the farm to the public, to be used as a bird sanctuary, game refuge, wild flower preserve, and public park.

Prof. Will S. Monroe for more than 40 years was an educator engaged as teacher, principal, and superintendent of schools in Pennsylvania and California and professor of psychology in the State Normal schools of Massachusetts and New Jersey. On retirement in 1925 he acquired the land in the town of Duxbury, on the slopes of Camel's Hump, which he named The Crouching Lion farm. Birds and flowers were among his earliest hobbies and he made nine ornithological surveys for the Biological Survey of Washington, in New Jersey, and nine in Vermont.

J. Ashton Allis, Clarence P. Cowles, and Theron S. Dean of Burlington, are named trustees in a trust which provides that they organize a public charitable organization and transfer and convey all of the real and personal property of the trust as a holding corporation and to give the trust property to the State of Vermont when in their judgment it seems wise to do so.

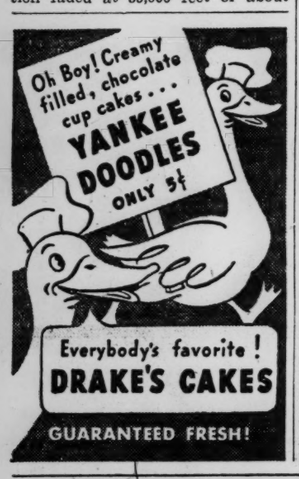
The will stated that it was his desire that lovers of nature be welcome to enjoy the estate, but more especially that the needy (active or retired) teachers and librarians and students of nature be given first opportunity to occupy the house and summer annex.

Vermont Income

Vermont farm income dropped 46 per cent from 1929 to 1933 and since then has regained less than half of the loss, according to a study made by Dr. Maurice Bond, member of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, and a former Vermonter.

One of the most important problems facing this country, Dr. Bond said, is that of raising the price level to obtain the best possible equilibrium, and then to stabilize the price level to bring about an equality of farm purchasing power from generation to generation and from year to year.

At the same time prices to Vermont farmers dropped nearly one half, the survey disclosed, taxes declined only a little more than one fifth; the costs of dairying declined less than the price of milk, and the farmer "has had to deprive his family to meet fixed costs of farm operation."



BIG 5¢ and 10¢ SALE!

Pieces of small change become "Big Shots" in Purchasing Power at all First National Stores this entire week. See how mighty the nickels or dimes really are. Just glance over these savings.

PEA BEANS — YORK STATE or MICHIGAN Choice Hand Picked Beans — 3 LBS. BULK 10¢

More 5¢ Bargains

Macaroni, Spaghetti or Elbows — WHITE SPRAY, 8 OZ. PKG. 5¢

Tomato Paste — CALIFORNIA Fancy Quality — TIN 5¢

Pancake Flour — WHITE SPRAY, 20 OZ. PKG. 5¢

Candy Wafers — Finast Brand — 2 ROLLS 5¢

Corn Flakes — WHITE SPRAY — PKG. 5¢

RICE, Richmond, Fancy 12 OZ. PKG. 5¢ — Fancy uncoated—conveniently packaged and priced especially low.

PEPPER, Dainty Dot, Black 2 OZ. PKG. 5¢ — Get a reasonable supply at this special low price in effect this week.

DAINTY JELL 3 PKGS. 10¢ — 6 PURE FRUIT FLAVORS, also Vanilla or Chocolate Pudding.

MUSTARD, Finast Prep. 17 OZ. JAR 10¢ — Adds zest to all meats, a food item you should never be without.

Table Salt		3	1½ Lb. Pkgs.	10¢	
Kieffer Pears			No. 2 Tin	10¢	
Junket	Rennet Powder	Assorted	Pkg.	10¢	
Chocolate	For Baking	FINAST	½ Lb. Cake	10¢	
Peaches	Finast Sliced	Heavy Syrup	No. 1 Tin	10¢	
Beets	Julienne	Style	1 Lb. Jar	10¢	
Carrots	Julienne	Style	1 Lb. Jar	10¢	
Pop Corn	Yellow	Cello Bag	Bag	10¢	
Beans	Richmond	Fancy Cut Green	No. 2 Tin	10¢	
Beans	Richmond	Fancy Cut Wax	No. 2 Tin	10¢	
Tomatoes	Standard	Red Ripe	No. 2½ Tin	10¢	

DOLE'S NO. 1 FANCY PINEAPPLE — GEMS, TIDBITS or CRUSHED — 14 OZ. TIN 10c

Rice Puffs	White	Spray	Pkg.	5¢	
Pork & Beans	RICHMOND—Plain or with Tomato Sauce		16 Oz. Tin	5¢	
Wheat Puffs	White	Spray	Pkg.	5¢	
Cut-Rite Wax Paper			40 Ft. Roll	5¢	
Van Camp's	TOMATO or VEG.	SOUP	10½ Oz. Tin	5¢	
Strongheart Dog Food			16 Oz. Tin	5¢	
Sunbrite Cleanser			Tin	5¢	
Grapefruit	Fancy		8 Oz. Tin	5¢	
Molasses	RICHMOND	Dark	12 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Underwood	MUSTARD	SARDINES	Tin	10¢	
Vegetable Soup	ALICE		29 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Oxo Bouillon Cubes			8 Oz. Tin of 10	10¢	
Cream of Tartar			4 Oz. Pkg.	10¢	
Educator Fish Cakes			10 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Clam Chowder	UNDERWOOD		10 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Ripe Olives	Buffet	Size	Tin	10¢	
Habitant Pea Soup			29 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Fruit Cocktail			8 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Royal Anne Cherries			8 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Soup Mixture	CARUSO	BRAND	8 Oz. Pkg.	10¢	
Pure Apple Juice			24 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Asparagus Tips			8 Oz. Tin	10¢	
Cut Beets	RICHMOND		No. 2½ Tin	10¢	
Sandwich Dill Sliced Pickles			Pint Bot.	10¢	

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 1

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

For Wednesday, March 1

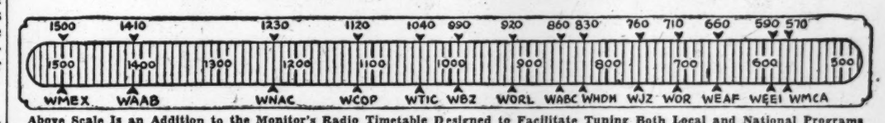
(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Special program.
8:00 p. m.—Understanding Music: "The Background of the Romantic Period," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

Slade's SPICES — Packaged To Protect The Freshness

Brown and Delicious! Your gravy made with GRAVY MASTER — A PURE VEGETABLE CONCENTRATE

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 'Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; Sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It".	dramatization	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 'Big Town': E. Rob-	"Shall Mass. Have a	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Good Will Night speak-	Buck Nation
8:15 inson; C. Trevor.	Sales Tax?": talks	sketch; soloists	ers	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	New England Town Meet-	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	ing: "To Promote In-	of Music
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	ter-racial Good Will in	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program; talk	Sandersoh; quiz	America"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee": com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; soloists	Trust": music	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Patsy Kelly;	Canadiens hockey, by	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Skinny Ennis' Orch.	Frank Ryan	Network sports
10:30 "Musical Weekly"	Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Network sports
10:45 "Viewpoints"	School: popular	"Name the Place"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jack Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	C. Colombo's Orchestra
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	C. Colombo's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood".	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita".	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air	"Singing Parson"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Dixieland Band	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical callisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	"Down Memory Lane"
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review: stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	Homemakers' Forum	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Our Quartet, songs	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Helene Daniels, songs	World Events
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Indianapolis Sym-	General Federation of	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 phony Or.; Fabien	Women's Clubs	Pepper Young's Family	"Challenge of Crime";	Religious program
3:45 Sevitzky, cond.	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	discussions	Religious program
4:00 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Jim and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters"	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family"	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Pet Peeves"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Harry James' Orchestra	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guests	Harry James' Orchestra	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Theater: Constance	Married Women in	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Tommy Blue's Orchestra	Jerry Baker; orchestra
9:15 Bennett in "Pro-	Public Employment	with Fred Allen and	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
9:30 cessional"; music;	"Wings for the Martins":	Company; interview;	Rep. Richard B. Wig-	"American Forum"
9:45 comedy	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	glesworth, Mass.	"American Forum"
10:00 "Raymond Paige"	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Famous Jury Trials";	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15 Men, and a Girl"	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	dramatization	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists; quartet	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Charles Baum's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	lem; variety

Harvard Divided Over Bridgman Totalitarian Ban

The Week at Harvard

Whether Prof. Percy W. Bridgman, physicist and world authority on the reactions of materials exposed to high pressures, was justified in banning from his laboratory natural scientists and citizens of totalitarian states is the subject which is at present occupying attention at Harvard. Excluding university officials, who are maintaining a non-committal attitude, Professor Bridgman's "Manifesto of a Physicist," which was one of the most outspoken public denunciations of the dictator-controlled countries yet made by anyone in high faculty circles, has aroused a storm of pro and con comment.

In giving his reasons for barring citizens of totalitarian states from his research laboratory, Professor Bridgman defended his attitude by stating: "Cessation of scientific intercourse with the totalitarian states serves the double purpose of making more difficult the misuse of scientific information by those states, and of giving the individual opportunity to express his abhorrence of their practices."

Faculty Seems Sympathetic

The Harvard faculty, or at least that part of it which would express an opinion, was strongly sympathetic with Professor Bridgman's "ultimatum." Although differing as to the advisability of the methods used, even Pitirim A. Sorokin, Professor of Sociology and sole person to take issue on the statement, agreed that the plan might be applied "to all laboratories and courses dealing with problems that could be used for war." William E. Hocking, famed Professor of Philosophy, who originally issued a statement condemning the "closed door laboratory policy" recommended by Dr. Bridgman, later amended his opinion. He felt that the physicist had "attacked a real problem" since "the free advance of science is the most tangible superiority of free people."

Even those who supported the "ultimatum" realized that it had drawbacks. Professor Hocking was quick to point out some of the shortcomings which might attend any attempt at a general application of the plan to all education.

"The line between totalitarian states and other states will not remain fixed," he declared. "There is too much good under the blanket cover of totalitarianism, such as promptitude and unity of public action, to leave the democracies completely satisfied with themselves as they now are. And there is too much evil under the same cover to leave the peoples of the totalitarian states in Europe long quiescent in things as they are."

Students Have Reservations

But while the faculty was lining up more or less in favor of Professor Bridgman's actions, the students were far less convinced of the necessity for such sharply-pointed methods, as was evidenced by an editorial on the subject entitled, "Intolerance" which appeared in their undergraduate daily newspaper. The Crimson editors thought it likely that the protests of natural scientists throughout the country "might become the spearhead of a concerted anti-Fascist attack on the part of the nation's scientific leaders. Such action would not only fail to achieve its avowed end, but would in reality have results quite opposite to those desired by the earnest physics professor."

While it termed Dr. Bridgman's action "a magnificent protest," the Crimson thought that it was an impractical gesture "because by barring totalitarians from his laboratories, Dr. Bridgman does not prevent them from obtaining the information contained therein. Although he has repeatedly maintained that science must know no nationalism if it is to continue to contribute to universal civilization, his present action contradicts to an alarming extent these very words."

Signs of Spring Awaken New England Woods

Brown Photos

In a Grove of Maples Just Before Sap Time

Sturdy oxen pull sleighs around trails through the brush, hauling tanks in which to collect the sap. Sugaring is a venerable spring activity in the New England States. Almost every estate owner has some hard maples, taps them, and produces his own maple sirup for griddle cakes and such

Women Assured Of Peace Gain In Lima Conference

"The real success of the Lima Conference has yet to be achieved," Mrs. Quincy Wright, official adviser to the United States Delegation at Lima, told members of the Boston League of Women Voters and their guests at a dinner in her honor at the Hotel Sheraton last night. "The conference," she said, "has drawn up a series of blueprints and given them back to the public. These demand understanding on the part of the public and then an insistence that they be put into effect."

Meeting a speaking engagement for the National League of Women Voters, in which she is Chairman of the Department of Government and Foreign Policy, Mrs. Wright gave her hearers an understanding of the work of the Conference. She observed that the social functions, which were many, contributed no small share to its success, because they enabled people to get acquainted under informal circumstances.

Mrs. Wright served as adviser to the Commission on the Organization of Peace, which resulted in the "Declaration of Lima," the resolution affirming continental solidarity. This declaration, according to her, gains significance when viewed in its historical setting. It expresses the same idea that the Monroe Doctrine stated 100 years ago, and it has been entered into freely and openly.

Other resolutions formulated by the Commission and adpoted by the Conference provided that the procedure of consultation may be initiated by any Government on important questions in which American States have common interest; that acquisition of territory by force will not be valid; and that peaceful Ameriacn principals stand as the recognized means of governing relatoins between American countries.

"These four declarations contain the substance of the work that was done at Lima for the organization of peace," Mrs. Wright explained. "They do not go much further than previous commitments, but they have the merit of being the result of unanimous action on the part of the 21 nations. Most important from our point of view, our Good Neighbor policy came into full power."

Sap Pails Washed and Scoured; Year's Run Cut by Storm

If there is good "sap weather" next month—crisp, cold nights and sunny, warm days—Massachusetts' maple sugar crop will be up to normal despite the hurricane of last September, according to Robert B. Parmenter, extension forester at Massachusetts State College at Amherst. Although the big blow took a heavy toll of trees throughout the State, it did very little damage to sugar lots, particularly in the principal area west of the Connecticut. he reports.

New Hampshire, on the other hand, is reported to have lost half of its sugar maples in the hurricane, but producers are now making ready to harvest the sap from an estimated 185,000 trees unharmed by the wind.

Vermont also felt the full force of the wind and reports severe damage in maple sugar orchards. The New England crop, therefore, will probably be small, and Mr. Parmenter feels that maple-men can profitably set out more buckets and send all the sugar they can to market.

Some of the fallen trees in Vermont and New Hampshire may produce a light crop even though they are stretched at full length, Mr. Parmenter says. Those that have some of their roots in the ground may have enough vitality to leaf out and start some sap running.

Anticipating the season, which normally comes around the middle of March, thousands of pails have been washed and scoured, wood for the evaporators is dry and piled near at hand, ox bows have been brought down and refitted to the few oxen still employed to bring the sap to the sugar house, and evaporators have been made ready to receive the first sap run. Records kept by veteran sugar makers since 1880 show that the season has begun as early as Feb. 22, although the usual time in New Hampshire is about the middle of March.

The New Hampshire Extension Service and State Department of Agriculture last week sent out a "maple syrup caravan" to advise producers in eight New Hampshire centers on the latest information on harvesting and marketing their products. The speakers included Wendell H. Eaton of the Vermont Maple Products Company, South Royalton, Vt.; C. S. Herr, Acting Extension Forester with the New Hampshire Extension Service; L. A. Dougherty, Extension Economist in Marketing at the University of New Hampshire; and L. A. Carlisle, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture. They discussed processing, grading, packaging, advertising, and selling maple products.

Two College Presidents Head Council Committees

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of Massachusetts State College, are among seven members who have just been appointed to the chairmanships of the major New England Council committees, it is announced by C. F. Weed, president of the Council. Dr. Compton will head the New Products Committee while Dr. Baker will supervise the Agricultural Committee.

Saga of Yachting Shown by Conant For Yacht Club

The saga of the building of a yacht, from stout oak planks laid down for the keel to the white sailed craft skimming across the finishing line in a race off Marblehead, was sung at the Boston Yacht Club last night—not in verse, but by colored motion picture film.

The speaker at the Rowe's Wharf bi-weekly "dog watch" was Prof. Frank H. Conant of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, known for his color films of field and stream. By means of film which he had taken himself, he traced every detail of building a modern yacht in New England with, he said, "everything but the smell of the wood" thrown in.

First a keel was chiseled out of fine oak planks, the ribs were steamed, the planking was placed on the keel form, and the hull boards were screwed into place. Then the hull was turned right-side up for the adjustment of the keel. Next the deck was installed and finished. The cabin slid into place over the cockpits, fittings were cast in die moulds, and then hand-finished and polished. Meanwhile the hull was sanded, primed, and painted, while the masts and spars were being cut and shaped. In the space of a few minutes, the vessel was ready to slide down the ways—and into some sea-lover's heart.

Professor Conant then described pictorially Marblehead race week activities.

Tax Expert Scans Income Evasions

Preliminary investigations into income tax evasions expected to amount to some $10,000,000 got under way today with the questioning of 14 persons behind closed doors, by Henry M. Leen, tax expert on the local United States Attorney's staff. The tax investigation, rumored throughout the city and said to include the income tax returns of several prominent politicians in the Boston area, is expected to go to the Federal Grand Jury early next week, depending upon the conclusion of the present probe of wage and hour violations.

Leo Looney, special Assistant United States Attorney, is in Boston to supervise the presentation of evidence before the Grand Jury and prosecute the tax cases with the assistance of Mr. Leen. Subpoenas are being prepared to summon custodians of state, county and city documents, to appear before the jury. These official documents, which have already appeared in the investigations of the past two years by the "wrecking crew" of the Internal Revenue Bureau's Intelligence Unit will be examined by the Grand Jury.

Observers recall the attendance of two members of the "wrecking crew" in the City of Boston's civil suit against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, more than a year ago.

The investigation is expected to include a brewery in a neighboring state, a brickyard, three quarrying firms and a sand pit owner.

Quincy Artist Honored

Paul Crowley, 19 Main Street, Quincy, Mass., has won honorable mention in the Nation-wide contest for a souvenir telegram heading suitable for use at the New York World's Fair, it was announced by J. H. Groves, Superintendent of Western Union.

Washburn Gets New Position As Head of Museum

Expansion of educational activities of the New England Museum of Natural History in Boston, is among the plans of the Museum's new Executive Director, Bradford Washburn of Cambridge, whose appointment was announced today.

"A museum should be an educational institution, not a repository," he declared, as he received congratulatory telegrams from prominent American explorers at the Museum, 234 Berkeley Street.

Internationally famous as a mountain-climber and lecturer, although he was graduated from Harvard University less than six years ago, Mr. Washburn takes over most of the duties performed by Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, Director for the past 22 years.

At the same time, it is announced that Dr. Wigglesworth will continue with the Museum in a new post of "scientific director."

"I am much interested in the educational possibilities for the Museum," declared Mr. Washburn "not only adult education, but junior education. I would like to see regularly planned tours by school children during school hours.

"About a quarter of a million public school children in New York City visit natural history museums each year. They are taken in busses on a regular schedule, sometimes as often as three times a year. It would be a great public service, if the Boston School Committee would agree to such a plan."

It was while a student at Groton that Mr. Washburn began the mountain-climbing activities that brought him to the directorship of a 120-year-old New England institution of natural science. While at Harvard, he scaled the Matterhorn and practically every major peak in the Mont Blanc range of the Alps.

In 1936-38, he made aerial surveys of glacial fields and mountain summits for the National Geographic Society in Alaska, together with the conquests of Mt. Lucania, Mt. Sanford and Mt. Saint Agnes. In the winter, he lectures weekly at Harvard and occasionally before scientific societies. It is announced he will continue the Harvard lectures.

Congratulatory messages came today from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Commander Donald B. McMillan, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Capt. Bob Bartlett and many others who are familiar with his explorations.

Museum Head

Bradford Washburn
Newly appointed Executive Director of the New England Museum of Natural History.

Taxpayers Call For Economies At Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Feb. 28—Alarmed over reports that Worcester real estate owners are facing an increase of $5, and possibly $6, in the tax rate this year, the Worcester Taxpayers Association urged sharp reductions in the 1939 budget to avert at least part of the threatened rise. The demands were made, it is understood, at a conference between Mayor Bennett and Association representatives.

While recognizing much of the "present grief is caused by the State's financial situation," officials of the Association said after the conference that it was directly incumbent upon the Mayor and City Council to do their utmost to offset as much as possible the heavy additional burden which otherwise will be inevitable to the property owners of Worcester.

This could be accomplished, it was claimed, by cutting operating expenses sharply and by the adoption of several recommendations advocated by Griffenhagen & Associates in their survey of municipal departments. For the most part the recommendations called for reductions in salaries, personnels, welfare benefits, and in some cases either abolition or consolidation of some departments.

In addition to favoring a majority of these recommendations Association officials urged that no further salary increases be given and that existing vacancies in several departments remain unfilled.

Preliminary budget estimates call for the raising of $1,800,000 additional this year to make up for loss of revenues from corporation and state income taxes which will not be available.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Canadien Line-Up Weakened for Tonight'sGame—Crimson Hopes to Dunk Green

Cude, Ward, Evans Unable To Play Against the Bruins

Results to Date
Boston 1, Canadiens 0.
Canadiens 2, Boston 0.
Boston 3, Canadiens 2.
Canadiens 1, Boston 0.
Boston 8, Canadiens 4.
Boston 5, Canadiens 1.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unconcerned about their play-off chances, but intent upon clinching first place, the Boston Bruins face Canadiens at the Boston Garden tonight. The visitors, however, are in the midst of a three-corner battle for the right to enter the National Hockey League play-off with Detroit and Chicago, and tonight's game means plenty to them.

Canadiens are riding on the thoughts of what the Chicago Black Hawks did last year—barely eke into the play-offs and then spurt through to the Stanley Cup. In fact, the Frenchmen from Montreal are disregarding the fame of the Bruins and Rangers and aiming directly for the achievement of the 1937-38 Hawks.

Practically all season they have fussed and fumed in the cellar position of the league, unable to make any sort of impression. Their late doings have been quite remarkable in that, after changing managers, Jules Dugal, club secretary, taking over for Cecil Hart, they have climbed from last place to sixth, dropping the Black Hawks into the cellar.

Astounded League

Over the past week end they actually astounded the league by gaining an overtime one-all tie with Rangers in Montreal, Saturday night, and beating the New Yorkers in Madison Square Garden, Sunday night, 3-0. All this with a depleted squad and a minor league goalie in the nets. While Canadiens are to be congratulated on such a series, the saner hockey fan wonders what happened to Rangers.

In their last 10 games the Canadiens have won five, tied 2 and lost 3. Nothing remarkable in itself, but pretty good for a last-place team that was rated out of the running.

After tonight the Canadiens have one more game with Boston and it will be played here March 19, closing the regular season. In the six games played between the two this season the Bruins have won four, winning the last two by scores of 6 to 4 and 5 to 1. Previous to those two scoring contests, the teams had played tight defensive hockey with Canadiens winning two by scores of 1-0 and 2-0 and the Bruins winning 1-0 and 3-2.

Players Sidelined

In the last game with the Bruins at Montreal, Thursday, Feb. 16, won by the locals, Canadiens suffered three losses to the team. Babe Siebert, reliable defense general of the Frenchmen went out of the game with a wrenched side and may return to duty tonight, Jimmy Ward, veteran right winger who was just beginning to show some of his former greatness, went out of action with a shoulder; and Walter Buswell, steady defense partner of Siebert crashed head-long into the boards and was out of action for sometime.

Tonight the Canadiens will present a sort of patched line-up with Claude Bourque, spare goalie in for Wilf Cude, and Herbie Cain, Stew Evans, and Jimmy Ward on the sidelines. Siebert, while not back to full stride in recent games, may take his turn on the ice tonight.

The locals are at full strength although Charlie Sands has not fully recovered from an ailment. He probably will play on the Pettinger-Getliffe line, but if unable to play well, he will be replaced by Flash Hollett, the ever-ready replacement. With Bauer, Schmidt, Dumart, Cowley and Roy Conacher climbing in the individual scoring race, the Bruins are becoming offense minded and are pouring shots on opposing goalies.

If the Bruins play the same sort of game against Canadiens that Rangers did, the Frenchmen might add another two points to their play-off hopes. Rangers refused to take chances by bodychecking which gave the skating Montreal players a grand evening. Rangers can skate and score, but without heavy checking the Canadiens can show even the Rangers something in that respect. To top off the evening Bourque had a grand night in the nets.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	29	10	2	118	56	60
Rangers	23	11	5	113	76	51
Americans	16	16	9	96	116	41
Toronto	16	18	7	95	91	39
Detroit	13	21	6	85	107	32
Canadiens	11	21	8	92	124	30
Chicago	11	22	7	76	105	29

Climbing in Scoring List

By a Staff Photographer

The "Sauerkraut" line of the Bruins, left to right, Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, and Woody Dumart, are forging their way toward the leaders in the list of individual scorers of the National Hockey League. Bauer is the top Bruin with 12 goals and 24 assists, Schmidt has 11 and 14 and Dumart 12 and 12. Roy Conacher has the most goals, 18, with six assists.

Harvard to Swim Dartmouth Tomorrow, Tigers Saturday

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	W	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Princeton	4	0	208	92	1.000
Yale	4	0	201	98	1.000
Harvard	3	0	160	65	1.000
Columbia	1	3	144	159	.250
Navy	1	3	103	203	.250
Pennsylvania	1	5	153	296	.167
Dartmouth	0	3	83	142	.000

Schedule This Week
Wednesday: Dartmouth at Harvard.
Saturday: Harvard at Princeton, Columbia at Dartmouth.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hal Ulen's Harvard varsity swimmers stack up against Dartmouth in the indoor Athletic Building pool tomorrow night, but the meet will be more or less of a warm-up affair for the Crimson. An Eastern Intercollegiate League battle with Princeton's unbeaten navy is in the offing Saturday.

The Indians have yet to win a league engagement this season, having lost to Penn, Yale, and Princeton. Their best swimmers are Capt. Bob Cushman and Julian Armstrong in the sprints, Art Ostrander in the middle distances, and Irving Stein in the backstroke.

Armstrong Good

Of these, Armstrong, a sophomore who only recently joined the team, and Stein, a veteran, are likely to give trouble. The former has done 23.5s in the 50 and 52.4s in the century, both of which top anything Harvard's Jim Curwen has turned in since he became eligible after mid-year's. Stein, although his time has not been exceptional, may make a race of it for Art Bosworth in the backstroke.

As for the rest of the events, Capt. Rusty Greenhood can be counted on for his usual five points in the dive, while Eric Cutler may turn in a double in the 220 and 440. Max Kraus and either Jack Waldron or Phil Walker will add a few points in the breaststroke, while the medly and freestyle relays should go to Harvard easily.

Princeton, however, with four league victories over Penn, Dartmouth, Columbia, and Navy to its credit as against no defeats, is rapidly fulfilling its pre-season promise and is looming as a definite contender for its first E. I. S. L. crown. The Tigers are now tied with Yale for the league leadership with the same 4-0 record. Both will in all probability be joined by Harvard after tomorrow for a three-cornered tie for first.

Princeton Strong

Last year Princeton finished second in the standing to the Crimson. But where the Tigers have almost everybody back from last year's team except its divers, Harvard was hurt not only by graduation, but by the fact that Bill Kendall, the Australian flash, left school.

The return of Curwen has helped Harvard immeasurably, but whether he can turn the tide in favor of the Crmison is questionable, especially so when the results in Princeton's win over Penn at Philadelphia last Saturday are considered.

Ulen considers Curwen, who placed second in the 100 in 52s. at the national championships last year, one of the fastest men in the country at the shorter distances. Jim, however, has not been extended this year and may find it hard going against Ed Parke and Hank Van Oss, who finished one-two in 54.4s. against the Quakers. Parke, who also won the 220, holds the national freshman record of 2m. 18.4s. at that distance.

By a Staff Photographer

Eric Cutler

Record Makers

Not the least of the other Princeton stars with whom the Crimson will have to reckon are Al Vande Weghe and Capt. Dick Hough, individual champions in the backstroke and breaststroke, respectively. Vande Weghe set a new pool record of 1m. 37s. in his specialty against Penn. Bosworth of Harvard has yet to get under 1m. 40s. Hough also set a new pool record of 2m. 24.5s. in the 200 yard breaststroke at Philadelphia, which is more than 10 seconds faster than any Harvard butterfly artist has turned in this season.

So Coach Ulen must do some tall scratching if he hopes to tame the Tiger Saturday. Possibly he may find the solution at the Dartmouth meet tomorrow. The varsity event will begin at approximately 8:45 p. m., preceded by a freshman meet between the two schools at 7:30 p. m. Dartmouth defeated Bowdoin last night 43-32 at Brunswick.

McGill Nearing Third Straight Triple I Title

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
McGill	8	1	0	72	30	16
Toronto	6	3	0	54	32	12
Queen's	6	3	0	41	24	12
Dartmouth	5	3	0	32	14	10
Harvard	4	3	1	30	40	9
Princeton	3	5	0	34	33	6
Yale	1	7	1	20	57	3
Montreal	0	9	0	29	82	0

Result Feb. 27
McGill 15, Montreal 5.

The McGill University Redmen swept along the victory trail last night by trouncing the hapless University of Montreal sextet 15-5 and assured themselves of at least a tie for the Triple I League championship they have held for the past two years.

Only Dartmouth, Quadrangular League title-holders again this year, has a mathematical chance to overhaul McGill, and the Indians must win their three remaining games to do so. One of these games is with the Redmen at Montreal March 7.

Dartmouth plays its last Quad League game with Harvard tomorrow at Hanover. In winning the championship, the Big Green has already taken one decision from the Crimson, and two each from Princeton and Yale. Dartmouth's League record also includes a clean sweep of last season's series.

It is just possible that Harvard may defeat Dartmouth tomorrow, even though the game will take place in New Hampshire and on natural ice. With the Hobey Baker Trophy already scheduled to remain in Hanover another year, the Indians may let down sufficiently to allow Capt. Austie Harding and his crew to come out on top.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah, however, is confident the Green will keep on its winning ways, and has even made a shift in his lines which has strengthened both the team's offensive scoring power and its defensive tightness. Dan Sullivan, right wing on the second line, has been moved up to the first wave with Dave Walsh and Bud Foster, while the close-checking sophomore Johnny Kelley was moved down to work with Junie Merrian and Fred Maloon.

G. C.

Western Sixes To Compete In Championships

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—At a meeting of the committee in charge of the National A. A. U. Hockey championships which will be held here March 17 and 18 it was announced that at least three western teams would compete for the first time.

Sextets from Seattle, Cleveland and Minneapolis have indicated that they will enter the tourney along with a half dozen eastern teams including Brock-Halls of New Haven, runners-up last winter in the championship at Boston.

University of Minnesota authorities have granted permission to the school's hockey team to compete unattached inasmuch as the winning squad may be chosen to represent the United States in the Olympics next winter in Finland.

Among the stronger eastern squads expected are the St. Nicks of New York, the Notre Dame Club of Waterville, Maine, and the Junior Olympics of Boston. Other teams will be sent by the New England district, which includes Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, and the upper New York district.

In addition to the Brock-Halls, Connecticut, as the host state will be represented by the Waterbury Maroons.

Finland to Honor Nurmi

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Finland will pay special tribute to Paavo Nurmi, her greatest runner, during the Twelfth Olympiad starting July 20, 1940.

Nurmi has been asked to lead the "Battalion of Honor," made up of 50 Finns who have won 69 gold medals in Olympic Games since 1906. Of the 37 track and field medals they have won, 24 were for long distances.

Finland's first Olympic winner was Werner Jarvinen, who will be 70 years of age when he marches with Nurmi at the head of the procession.

Jarvinen was 36 when he won the old style discus event in 1906, and he saw his son, Matti Jarvinen, win the javelin at Los Angeles in 1932.

Finland is particularly proud of her men who have repeated in the Olympics over a great number of years. Kuston Pihlajamaki, for example, was the youngest Finnish gold medal winner when he captured a wrestling title in 1924, but he repeated in 1936 at Berlin and now, at 36, he's preparing to compete in his fifth Olympiad.

Nurmi, himself, won six gold medals. He took the 9,000 and 10,000-meter cross-country and 10,000-meter run in 1920, the cross-country and 1,500-meter titles in 1924 and repeated in the 10,000-meter run in 1928.

B. U. Six Ends Season Friday

Boston University's varsity hockey team, New England Intercollegiate Hockey League champions, concludes its ice season at Providence Friday night against Brown. On the same bill, the Terrier yearlings will wind up with the Brown freshmen.

The two teams met earlier in the year here in Boston and the Terriers were extended to edge a 3-2 victory over the Bruins. Since that time, however, the Terriers have improved rapidly and will enter Friday night's game as favorites to repeat.

Coach Wayland Vaughan is not to make any changes in the starting line-up, but will use the same combination which brought him the New England title.

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Green Defeat Re-Opens Race Of Court Play

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	9	1	470	374	.900
Cornell	7	3	385	359	.700
Columbia	5	3	325	284	.625
Pennsylvania	5	3	306	290	.625
Princeton	3	5	369	279	.375
Harvard	1	7	260	354	.125
Yale	1	9	308	383	.100

Result Feb. 27
Cornell 37, Dartmouth 36.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Interest in the title race in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League awoke with a bang today after two torpid months in which the only fight was for second place. The league suddenly has realized Dartmouth can be beaten.

It's a wonder some one didn't think of it sooner. The way to lick the Indians is to stop Gus Broberg, the league's high scorer. Cornell did it last night—he got only four points—and whipped the Big Green, 37-36, for Dartmouth's first defeat in 10 league games.

The defeat, a hectic battle from a whistle to gun, cost Dartmouth a chance to clinch the title. Cornell, with seven victories and three defeats, retained a chance to tie the Indians. Columbia and Pennsylvania, deadlocked for third place, also can tie for first place. But none of these three teams can win the title outright even if Dartmouth should lose its two remaining games with Princeton and Columbia.

A crowd of 3,500 saw the game at Ithaca last night and went delirious with joy when the Big Red won in the last three and a half minutes of play. The score was tied at 31-31 when Walt Foertsch, the Cornell captain and the game's high scorer with 15 points, ripped through the Green defense for two lay up shots that put Cornell ahead.

Joe Batchelder of Dartmouth converted a free throw but Dunbar and Polzer each made one for Cornell to put the count at 37-32. In the closing minutes Broberg and Cottone dropped in two-masters but the Red defense stiffened and Dartmouth's last rally failed by a point.

There are no league games tonight. Columbia and Penn each get a chance to move up on the leaders Wednesday when Harvard invades New York to meet the Lions and the Quakers play at Princeton.

Local Product Has Chance To Make Good With Boston

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 28—For many seasons Boston's big league clubs have combed New England sandlots for baseball talent. With few exceptions, however, their efforts have been wasted. Danny MacFayden walked out of Somerville High School into Fenway Park and made the grade with the Red Sox. Other local products have drifted to various sections of the major circuit, such as Ple Traynor to Pittsburgh, Gabby Hartnett to the Chicago Cubs and Leo Durocher to the Yankees.

As the Bees opened their spring training campaign today under Casey Stengel, on Bradenton's ancient Fair Grounds, they were watching Roxbury's young Tom Earley with more than passing interest. For if the former Mission High School pitcher makes the grade, Jack Onslow and his Beehive tutoring class can take a bow.

Has Easy Motion

Earley was hurling for Mission High and with Maddens and Wolfs in the Boston Park Department when Onslow first spotted him. He was a husky right-hander, with an easy motion that naturally attracts the eyes of a scout. Tom made those Park League batters eat right out of his hand, according to Onslow, who would not be at all surprised if the boy made the long jump from Hartford to the National League in 1939.

Earley was still attending Mission High when he signed his first professional contract. The Bees sent him to Portsmouth, Ohio, in the Middle Atlantic League during the summer of 1936, and the following year gave him another brief stretch of schooling at Scranton, under Bob Coleman. Coleman, incidentally, should get considerable credit for the development of Earley and several other young Bees. He is a great fellow with youngsters and is one of the most valuable assets in the Bee chain.

Won His Own Game

Last season Earley worked with Hartford, under Eddie Onslow, Jack's brother. It was there that the boy "found" himself in professional ball. He won 12 and lost nine with a club that was lurking around the Eastern League cellar through more than half the race. One of his best efforts was a 1-to-0 13-inning victory over Wilkes-Barre, in which he drove in the deciding run. From that game on he looked the part of a real hurler.

The Bees called him in late last year, and on Sept. 27 at the Hive Tommy had his initial taste of National League ball. Working against the Phillies, the rookie allowed only four hits, walked just one hitter and came out on the long end of a 4-to-1 score. A fast, high-strung hurler at Hartford, Al Lopez caught Earley and slowed him down. Taking his time, Tom pitched the brand of ball MacFayden, Jim Turner or Lou Fette might have, had they been on the hill.

Learned Great Deal

"I learned a great deal in those few days with the Bees last September," says Earley, "more than I had in the three stretches at Portsmouth, Scranton and Hartford. That Lopez is a great catcher. I think I could beat any team with him behind the plate. Makes you feel right at home.

"How do I feel about my chance of staying in the National League? Well, it's been done before—I mean jumping from a Class A minor league to the majors. Maybe I can do it. I will if they give me Lopez for a room and battery mate."

* * *

Earley is not the only local boy here in Bradenton with the Bees. Stan Andrews of Lynn, ambitious young catcher, is making his third appearance in the Grapefruit League and figures to be Stengel's third backstop this year.

* * *

Andrews spent the winter around his home town, occasionally working out in the Lynn Y. M. C. A. He batted .304 for Hartford and drove in 80 runs.

* * *

Charley Sutcliffe, the Fall River catcher, is pressing Andrews for that third string job. Charley needs more power at the plate, judging by his .295 average with Salisbury last season.

* * *

Ralph McLeod, the North Quincy outfielder, and Elbie Fletcher, the first baseman, are other local products running around the Fair Grounds. And, of course, there is always MacFayden, who seems to get better as the years roll by.

Picard to Return To Scene of First Pro Golf Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C. — When Henry Picard swings his club in the $5,000 second annual Greater Greensboro open golf tournament in March he will be returning to the scenes of his first professional triumph. Picard and Harry Cooper have announced their entries in the event which will run March 24, 25 and 26 over the Sedgefield and Starmount courses here.

Picard won his tournament spurs here in 1932 with a sweeping victory over Walter Hagen in the Carolina Open at Starmount. The next year he won the North and South at Pinehurst and since then has swept steadily up the golfing ladder.

Both Picard and Cooper finished in the money in the Greater Greensboro event last year. Their appearance this year further rounds out a notable galaxy expected to attract a record-breaking gallery.

Among others who have entered for the 72-hole competition are Sam Snead, last year's winner; Johnny Revolta, the runner-up; Paul Runyan and Ralph Guldahl, who finished third; Horton Smith, Harold McSpaden, E. J. Harrison and Dick Metz.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Hockey Schedule

National League
Montreal at Boston.
Toronto at New York Americans.

International-American League
Cleveland at Springfield.
Syracuse at Hershey.

American Association
St. Paul at Kansas City.
Minneapolis at Wichita.
St. Louis at Tulsa.
(No games last night.)

Kawal Makes Court Record

The greatest four-year coaching record in Boston University's sports history has just been completed by Al Kawal, Terrier freshman basketball mentor. This past season, his yearling team won 11 and lost one, to give his charges a grand four-year total of 41 victories against seven defeats.

This year's team was one of the greatest in many respects. For the previous three years, Coach Kawal was forced to build his team around an individual star. In 1935-36 it was Solly Nechtem; in 1936-37 it was Jackie Rotman; and last year it was George Pantano. This season, however, the Scarlet and White freshmen presented a well-balanced team with every man a scoring threat.

Walter Williams, a Boston boy, was high scorer with 136 points. Jim Cassidy of Attleboro, regular left forward, was close behind with 113, and Clifford Fitzpatrick of Brookline, the other forward, chalked up 110 points. Dudley Purbeck of Medford had 59 from one guard position, while Charles Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, the other guard, had a grand total of 53 points.

These five boys were forced to play somewhat of an iron-man role due to lack of outstanding reserves, and yet they dropped only one game and that was to Exeter. That game, incidentally, took place the afternoon following a particularly hard game against Tufts. In this clash, the Terriers were leading until the last quarter when the team tired badly and were finally defeated, 46 to 41.

During Coach Kawal's four-year period, the yearling hoopmen have chalked up a total of 1996 points against 1478 for the opponents. This year's team came closest to beating the record set up by Kawal's 1935-36 team which scored 595 points. The present aggregation totaled 541 points.

The team yesterday honored Fitzpatrick with the captaincy. This title, an honorary one awarded at the end of each season, was awarded to the Brookline boy on his all-around play and natural leadership.

Fitzpatrick starred in football and basketball at Brookline High School and is believed to be destined for stardom in both sports at Boston University. Many believe that he is almost certain to make the varsity basketball grade next year, and he also looms as a possible first-string end in football.

Yale Line Coach Accepts Position

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—Emerson W. Nelson, head football coach at Mississippi State College, has accepted the appointment of line coach of the Yale varsity, Malcolm Farmer, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Association, announced last night.

Nelson succeeds Marshall Wells, coach at Yale for three seasons who resigned last week. He started his coaching at his Alma Mater, Iowa State, was line coach at Louisiana State for six years and was head coach at Mississippi State last season. He will come to New Haven next week.

Clean Sweep

MOSELEY, Tngland (AP)—Members of the Moseley Rugby team received notice to report before one of their games with shovels to clear away the snow.

Sporting Around the Hub

Lightbody to Run in Relays

The decision of Jim Lightbody, Harvard's crack quartermiler, to anchor the two-mile relay team instead of trying to break the 600 record at the I. C. 4-A meet in New York Saturday night is just another mark of his competitive spirit and sportsmanship. It is highly probable he could break the record, but by running the relay he will give fellows like Al Hanlon, Joe Bradley, Jack McClure, or Roswell Brayton—all seniors—a chance for their letters. Harvard will race against N. Y. U., Manhattan, and Fordham.

* * *

And while we are giving pats on the back, M. I. T.'s varsity swimming team deserves a word of praise for its 39-36 victory over Bates last Saturday. The win was the Engineers' second of the season and second victory in five years. Tech won the 400-yard relay to settle the issue.

* * *

With the New England A. A. A. U. hockey championships scheduled for the Arena March 10, 13, and 14, the Junior Olympics look like the team to beat. Currently in first place in the New England Amateur League, the Juniors have also beaten Dartmouth for the latter's only defeat by an American team this season. Winner of the championship will represent this section in the national championships at New Haven the week end of March 17.

* * *

Spring football practice began at Tufts yesterday afternoon, with 32 men, including 10 lettermen, reporting to Head Coach Lew Manly and Backfield Coach Fish Ellis. A drill on fundamentals was held in Cousens Gymnasium.

* * *

In the State Armory at Framingham one week from tomorrow, the sixth annual small school basketball tournament will begin, with Southboro, Millis, Shrewsbury, Wayland, Weston, Upton, Ashland, and Hopkinton High Schools competing for the championship. Shrewsbury is the defending champion, while Ashland, with only one defeat in 17 games, is favored to win this year.

* * *

Battery candidates for the Boston College varsity baseball team met their new coach, Freddie Maguire, this afternoon. Freddie, former Holy Cross and Braves infielder, succeeds Frank McCrehan, whose contract expired last spring after he had served eight years.

Freddie will be remembered as the stylish fielder of the Braves during the era of Judge Fuchs, Wally Berger, and Rabbit Maranville. His failure to hit, however, shortened his stay in the major leagues. For the past few seasons he has managed teams in the Cape Breton Colliery League in Canada.

* * *

The Junior Olympics meet Boston College at the Garden tomorrow evening in a tune-up affair for the New England championships. It should be interesting to watch the Juniors without their stars, Bob Mee and Cliff Thompson, who have been promoted to the Seniors.

* * *

The University of Pennsylvania Club of New England will hold its 50th anniversary dinner next Saturday evening at the University Club. George Munger, head varsity football coach, will be the speaker, and movies of Penn games last fall will be shown.

Head to Appeal Baseball Ruling

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 28 (AP)—Thomas A. Richardson said today he would appeal a decision that his election to a four-year term as President of the Eastern Baseball League was illegal.

Richardson said he was notified of the ruling of William G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, in a telegram.

His election was questioned by Binghamton, Elmira and Hartford. Five Clubs, Williamsport, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Springfield and Albany, supported his contention that his election was legal.

The annual meeting of the league is set for March 11 at Elmira, N. Y., where the issue probably will top the list of business.

"I still contend," Richardson said, "there is a misunderstanding regarding the constitution under which the league operated all last season, and I will place the matter before the Executive Committee for careful study.

"As far as I know the procedure employed in revising the constitution was legal and was accepted by all club officials who attended the meeting in Hartford last spring.

"I was not told what was legally wrong with the constitution and will have nothing further to say until I receive a detailed report from the Judge (Bramham)."

Grecian Names

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Finland has honored the birthplace of the Olympic Games by giving some of the streets leading to its new stadium Grecian names. One is called Olympia Way, another Marathon Way and a third the Way of Hellas.

Huskies Wind Up Ice Season With Wildcat Tonight

Northeastern's varsity hockey team, still weakened by the loss of regular defenseman Lou Cunningham, will close its season tonight at the Arena with a New England Intercollegiate League game against the University of New Hampshire.

The surprise defeats the Huskies suffered at the hands of Bowdoin and Brown were directly attributable to the absence of Cunningham, who played a hard-hitting type of defense.

Fred Cusick of Brighton is taking Lou's place as the ironman partner of Jerry Griffin at defense. Both men are 60-minute players under the present circumstances.

Northeastern's high-scoring Arlington forward line of Capt. Johnny Byrne, Johnny Chipman, and Curt Canong will remain intact, but Coach Herb Gallagher has shifted his second line and moved Bill Peppard and George Ross up to team with Johnny Eckert.

Barnes at Essex

WEST ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—The Essex County Country Club have announced engagement of James C. (Long Jim) Barnes, one of few shotmakers to win the British and American Open and American Professional Golf Championships, as professional for 1939. Barnes will succeed Bill Malcolm.

Barnes, who was born in Cornwall, England, came to the United States in 1905. He won the United States Open Crown in 1921 with eight strokes to spare—the biggest winning margin in the fixture's history; the British Open in 1925, and the P. G. A. title in 1916 and 1919. He was runnerup in the latter tournament in 1922 and 1924.

Barnes has been professional at the Crescent-Hamilton Club, Huntington, Long Island, for the last several years.

China to Compete

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—The Chinese Government formally decided Feb. 25 to participate in the 1940 Olympics and to send basketball and Association football teams to Finland.

A. B. C. Formed Back in 1895—Blake Continues in Top Place—U. S. Indoor Tennis

American Bowling Congress Start Recalled By Stein

NEW YORK (AP)—Back in the gas-lit era when Times Square was 'way up town, a little fellow with a handlebar moustache named Louis Stein was the top bowler in our town. In 1895 he and a dozen or so bowlers formed a little organization for the good of the sport and called it the American Bowling Congress.

A. B. C. Guest

A month or so from now, Louis Stein, 81 and still full of zing, will pack his bowling ball and proceed to Cleveland as a guest of the 1939 American Bowling Congress, as the last surviving member of the founding fathers. There will be 4,145 five-man teams, 8,200 doubles teams and 7,441 singles entries at Cleveland. More than $180,000 will be on tap as prize money. The A. B. C. now claims 750,000 members, the largest membership in sports, excluding of course "The Association of men who discovered Honus Wagner."

Stein thinks this is all pretty fine. We sat with him in the bowling alley on 43rd Street that he owns and his son runs and he talked happily of the great interest in bowling all over the country, the early days of the game when he toured the country with his team popularizing bowling much as the Cincinnati Red Stockings' tour popularized baseball, and of the gusty, colorful figures he knew in that far-off era of square gutters and gas-lit alleys.

Alleys Different Lengths

"We didn't have any tournament in mind when we started the A. B. C.," said Stein. "Just a bunch of fellows who thought we should standardize the game. It was awful then. The alleys all were different lengths, the balls were all sizes, the lights would be shifted to help the home team. So we got together in Beethoven Hall on 15th Street and formed the A. B. C."

The bowling end of it didn't start till later. At first it was just a rule-making body, rather given to windy discussions. Louis didn't like that much. He liked to bowl.

"Around 1900 we started to bowl at the A. B. C.'s and we have been doing it ever since. I have bowled there many times, of course, but I have won only one title. I got the doubles one year with—mm-m, let's see—well, it doesn't matter."

Stein was born in Holland. He came over to the United States when he was 16 and got a job jumping over elephants for P. T. Barnum. "That's a fact," said Louis, when the writer looked startled. "Nice work it was, too. Then I used to juggle a bit and finally I got around to bowling for money and I knew I was in the right line."

Louis was the Daniel Boone of the game. "We traveled all over. First time I was in Chicago there was only one decent alley. That was on Randolph Street. Even the best of the alleys in the East were poor. There were no kick-backs then, either. We used wooden balls, had terrible lighting and a fellow who could average 189 was a great bowler."

Parallel

He pointed out a parallel: "When better alleys were built and better balls made the scores started to rise. The game became more popular. The same thing happened in baseball. They changed the ball. The scores went up and the biggest crowds ever came out to see Babe Ruth and fellows like him."

"I still bowl a lot. It is great exercise. I still enjoy life and I believe that's because of bowling. It's the best indoor sport there is. It keeps you fit and yet you have a good time. It's a friendly game.

"Well, next month I will go out and see how the young fellows are doing. They are paying my expenses and all, but I would go anyway. Will I play? Young man, what do you think I'm goin' out there for?"

Roanoke 'Five Smart Boys' Seek New York Invitation

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Roanoke means the first English colony in America to most folk hereabouts. In Virginia and most of the South it means the best basketball played in Virginia. If you don't believe it, hark to the tale of "The Five Smart Boys."

The F. S. B.'s are the Roanoke College basketball team. Roanoke is a Lutheran college of only 361 students, 70 of them co-eds, but "The Five Smart Boys" play the kind of basketball you expect to find in schools with an enrollment of 3,610.

Gordon (Pop) White, the coach, is in town telling the tale about his team and hoping they will get an invitation to the tournament sponsored by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers' Association. They probably will.

Lost Only One

In 22 starts this year Roanoke has lost only one game. That to Villanova on three days' practice. Among others the F. S. B.'s licked Marshall, George Washington, Washington and Lee and Richmond.

"The outstanding factor in this team's success has been its intelligence," said White, a rangy, quiet-spoken citizen with great aversion to the customary ballyhoo. "The first four men have played together for three years. We play away from home most of the time, but they are smart enough to make adjustments for the strange court. No defense really has stopped them and they have won 20-straight games, 21 in all."

The best scorer on the ball club is Paul Rice, a forward who has accounted for 256 points. Gene Studebaker, the other forward, has scored 243 and Bob Sheffield, the center, 224. But White thinks his guards are just as responsible for the team's success. One of them, Tom Lieb, is a colorful citizen who likes to give cowboy yells as he directs the play.

The Maroon and Gray has scored 1,051 points to 731 for its opponents.

No Set Plays

"We've only lost three times to southern teams in three years and eight regular games all told," says White. "The ninth defeat cost us something. We were in the Tournament at Kansas City last year and the Warrensburg, Missouri, Teachers licked us in the finals.

"We play a slow-breaking offense with no set plays. The boys set up a natural screen with an occasional fast break. We use a man-to-man defense and the boys are smart enough to solve almost anything thrown against them. We used a lot of fast break stuff the other night beating Randolph-Macon, 82-33."

White dosen't think his players would be worried by the rabid and vociferous Madison Square Garden crowds if they got an invitation to the tournament. "We play most of our games on the road and a lot of hollering won't be any novelty."

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Perhaps the happiest of the New York Yankees to open the world champions' training camp is Wesley Ferrell, the veteran hurler. Ferrell used his old-time windup and did his first hurling turn without difficulty. In his heydey Ferrell never won fewer than 20 games a season.

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Just to show the Dodgers are still the Dodgers, Brooklyn's first training camp session also was marked by the first collision in the outfield. Bill Posedel collided with Big Jim Wingford when they were chasing a fungo.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Although Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants claims his present team is good enough to win the National League pennant, he's still looking for a trade with Jimmy Ripple as bait. He says Ripple is too good a player to sit on the bench, but every time he tries to start a deal the other club demands Mel Ott or Joe Moore.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Freddie Hutchinson, the expensive rookie, hasn't had a chance to show his stuff in the Detroit camp but Manager Del Baker thinks he'll do. Baker was favorably impressed by Freddie's calm manner and decided his disposition at least was up to major league requirements. The Tigers' two question mark pitchers, Schoolboy Rowe and Dizzy Trout, both reported at playing weight.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Washington's Senators don't quite know what to do about Charley Gelbert, the veteran infielder they grabbed in the draft last fall. They figured to trade Cecil Travis to Detroit, but the deal fell through, and now both Gelbert and Ossie Bluege are around for extra infield duty.

TAMPA, Fla.—Jimmy Wilson, Cincinnati's new coach, seems really serious about getting back into harness. He has put in an order for catcher's paraphernalia with an idea of filling in now and then for Ernie Lombardi and Bill Hershberger. He's catching Lee Grissom and Lloyd Moore in their opening workouts.

CLEVELAND — Cleveland's Indians left a couple of problems behind when their first contingent started for the New Orleans training camp. Mel Harder, still unsigned, remained behind because of illness in his family, and the club announced Pitcher Johnny Broaca had changed his mind about accepting a contract and placed his name on the holdout list.

PASADENA, Calif.—Eric McNair, reporting ahead of the other Chicago infielders and outfielders, is ready to play shortstop for the White Sox. The regular short fielder, Luke Appling, is the club's only holdout, having refused a big pay cut.

AVALON, Calif.—Manager Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs, jubilant over the possibilities of his pitching staff, says all the flingers but Dizzy Dean will be going full steam in a few days. Dizzys' schedule calls for running, pepper games and light throwing for several weeks as a precaution against his pitching arm.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Auburn 49, Georgia Tech 33.
Alabama 49, Mississippi State 36.
South Carolina 34, Wofford 31.
Cornell 37, Dartmouth 36.
Ohio State 42, Michigan 28.
Illinois 49, Chicago 26.
Purdue 45, Indiana 34.
Iowa 41, Northwestern 26.
Wisconsin 35, Minnesota 25.
Iowa State 41, Nebraska 28.
Grinnell 56, Creighton 38.
Oklahoma A. & M. 47, Washington (St. Louis) 37.
Drake 50, Washburn 33.
Xavier 46, Toledo 42.
Virginia 33, Washington and Lee 29.
Akron 54, Baldwin-Wallace 37.
Villanova 58, Moravian 21.

College Swimming

Dartmouth 43, Bowdoin 32.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

International Amateur Athletic Federation accepted Jesse Owens' 10.2s for 100 meters and Sydney Wooderson's 4:06.6 mile as world records.

Three Years Ago

Long Island University's basketball team completed unbeaten season with 26 straight victories.

Cubs' Choice —By Pap'

Jimmy GLEESON
- THE CHICAGO CUBS' ROOKIE OUTFIELD FIND !!
I MUST RUN ALONG !!
JIMMY LED THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE IN DOUBLES LAST YEAR WHEN HE HIT 50 FOR NEWARK
REGULAR BERTH
GLEESON SHOULD GIVE THE CUBS DASH IN THE OUTFIELD AND PUNCH AT THE PLATE
Pap'

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Shortly before leaving for the Chicago Cubs' training base on Santa Catalina Island, Manager Gabby Hartnett took time to lay his case before Windy City fans.

"We'll win again this year," said Hartnett, "and I hope we get another crack at those Yankees.

"I feel we have strengthened the Cubs with our winter deals. Leiber, Mancuso and Bartell will give us more power at the plate. Jimmy Gleeson figures to give us additional hitting and speed in the outfield. It looks as if Marty found himself in the World Series.

"Our infield with Hack, Bartell, Herman, and Cavarretta will show plenty of speed, hustle and spirit. Then we have Rip Collins and young Glenn Russell on hand to make Cavarretta hustle at first base.

"We don't need to take our hats off to anybody when it comes to pitching. I think Ray Harrell is going to give us a lot of help. Higbe, Epperly and Carnett will make serious bids to stick.

"Our catching staff won't cause any worry. I certainly will have some real help back of the plate in Mancuso, one of the smartest catchers in the game, and in young Baker, who looks like a receiver who can stand plenty of work.

"Augie Galan reports his injured leg is as good as ever. Reynolds feels that he can repeat his performance of last season. Steve Mesner, a young infielder, may surprise a lot of people this year. Then there is Leonard Merullo, a Boston youngster from Villanova College, who may turn out to be one of the finds of 1939.

"Yes, we'll be in there again, although I believe it's going to be a lot tougher race this year, with more contenders than in 1938."

—Pap'

Writers Study Form Charts In Tourney Quest

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Basketball teams from every section are under consideration for the second annual invitation tourney which will be sponsored by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association.

The pundits discussed the qualifications yesterday of 12 outstanding and eligible quintets. No invitations have been issued as yet. The writers are awaiting the end of the regular season and a final analysis of the won and lost records.

Teams under consideration at present are Bradley Tech of Peoria, Ill.; Loyola of Chicago; Univ. of Colorado; Oklahoma A. and M.; New Mexico State Teachers; Roanoke College of Salem, Va.; Rhode Island State; Dartmouth; St. John's of Brooklyn; Long Island U.; Brown, and Wake Forest.

In Last Year

Bradley, Oklahoma A. and M. and Colorado were here last year for the tourney.

Roanoke's coach, Gordon (Pop) White, attended the meeting and gave an impressive account of the doings of the team southerners call "The Five Smart Boys." Congressmen, fans, graduate managers and occasionally a coach are wiring and writing letters at a high rate of speed pleading the causes of their teams.

The tournament this year will present six teams and will start Wednesday March 15 with a double-header. Two seeded entries will meet the winners of the first games the following Monday night with the finals on Wednesday. Temple's adept quintet, the Eastern Conference champion, won the championship a year ago after beating Whizzer White's Colorado team in the final with ease.

Each of the 12 teams under consideration has a noteworthy record. The best known of the easterners is Long Island U., undefeated in 19 games and practically certain to get a bid.

Colorful Dress

Among the others Bradley has won 14 and lost two with three to go.

Loyola is undefeated in 17 straight games.

Oklahoma A. and M. and Dartmouth are group leaders. The Cowboys top the Missouri Valley Conference and have beaten the first two teams in the Big Six. Dartmouth's club is a shoo-in in the Eastern League and is considered the best assembled in that circuit in history. Wake Forest is a stalwart of the Southern Conference.

New Mexico State Teachers offer the most colorful promises. The team will arrive—if invited—in chaps and sombreros and there will be collegiate high jinks of the most advanced kind.

Barlund to Train Finns

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Finland has invited Gunnar Barlund to train Finnish boxers for the Olympic Games in 1940. Barlund intends to go to the United States in March, but is expected to return to prepare the team late in the year.

Three Ranking Stars Left

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Illness forced out Gene Mako and upsets eliminated two other seeded players in the National Indoor Tennis Championships yesterday, leaving only three ranking stars among the last eight in men's singles.

Mako was anxious to make a good showing in his first indoor tournament. His retirement robbed the tourney of its second-seeded player. To the sidelines with Mako went two other ranking entries, Sixth-seeded Joey Fishbach, National Junior Indoor Champion, and Seventh-seeded Greg Mangin, only former champion in the field.

Fishbach fell before the smart volleying and pounding service of John Shostrom of Chicago, 8—6, 8—6, while Mangin, once agile enough to win four titles, put up only feeble resistance in bowing to Gus Ganzenmuller, lanky New Yorker, 6—1, 6—3.

Only Wayne Sabin, No. 1 entry from Portland, Ore.; Sidney Wood of New York, No. 3, and Frank Bowden of New York, No. 4, came through to uphold the wisdom of the ranking committee. Sabin, playing his best tennis spasmodically, eliminated J. Norman Anderson, former Dartmouth Captain, 6—1, 10—8. Wood, applying all of the deftness that made him a Wimbledon champion and Davis Cup player at 19, trimmed S. Ellsworth Davenport 3rd, 6—2, 6—2. Bowden, runner-up to Frank Parker in 1937 and Don McNeill last year, outsteadied Ed. DeGray, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

In the upperhalf quarter-finals, Sabin will meet Ganzenmuller and Wood will play Jack Tidball of Los Angeles. Tidball proved himself an unknown contender by unhorsing Billy McGehee of New Orleans, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. In the lower-half quarter-finals Thursday it will be Shostrom against Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., and Bowden Against Morris Adelsberg of Brooklyn.

All four favorites—Norma Taubele, Helen Bernhard and Millicent Hirsh of New York, and Barbara Nields of Cleveland—reached the Women's singles quarter-finals with straight-set victories. Miss Taubele, a former champion, will play her mother, Mrs. Rose Taubele, in her next match.

Football Strike Threat

LONDON, Feb. 28 (CP Cable)—Demanding better all-round conditions, English Football League Players, said to represent 81 of the 88 clubs, yesterday threatened to strike following a "secret" meeting. One of their demands was for an increase in salary from eight to nine pounds (about $38 to $42) per week.

Players, including internationals, with Sammy Crooks, Derby County and England star as chairman, told the Players Union they wanted a minimum of four pounds weekly throughout the year, more compensation for injured players, doubling cup-tie bonuses and talent money payable to clubs finishing at the top of the four divisions and representation on the English Football League Jubilee Fund.

(A £100,000 fund to assist needy players and to provide a permanent memorial was established last year to mark the jubilee (1888-1938) of the English Football League. Before the current season opened, clubs of all divisions participated in contests, all proceeds going to the fund.)

Players contended the English Football Association rules give 208 (about $980) pounds annually as the minimum wage, while the English League rules stipulates "reasonable" wage. It was alleged that many clubs are not paying the Association's minimum.

It also was asked at the meeting that players be insured 1,000 (about $4,700) pounds against injuries which force retirement of players.

The Players Union last threatened to strike in 1909 when they maintained their right to affiliate with the Federation of Trades Unions. The Football Ruling Body at the time compiled a list of amateurs who could be called to fill out the clubs and complete the schedule. The dispute was settled.

Bermuda Tennis

HAMILTON, Bermuda (CP Cable)—The four top favorites for the United States Davis Cup team, Wayne Sabin, Bobby Riggs, Gene Mako and Sidney Wood, may play in the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Championships beginning March 11, it was reported here.

Sabin, defending champion, and Riggs, would be here definitely, officials said, and Mako and Wood were likely to compete.

Other Americans expected to enter are Frank D. Gurnsey and Murray Lewis, National Intercollegiate Champion and runner up respectively; Clifford Sutter, Dr. Eugene McCauliff, Gilbert Hall, and John Shostrom.

Alan McMartin of Montreal, now a Bermuda resident, is the only Canadian entered so far.

Dick Durrance Wins

ST. MARGARET'S, Que. (CP)—Dick Durrance, Dartmouth College ski star, won a combined slalom and downhill race here Feb. 26 by covering the event's half mile distance in 1m. 12s.

Di Maggio to Leave

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, hard hitting New York Yankee outfielder, said today he hadn't signed his contract, but that he would leave for the Yankees' training camp at St. Petersburg.

He gave no reason for not yet signing, but said "it was all cut and dried."

Campbell Signs

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28 (AP)—Bruce Campbell, outfielder, signed his 1939 contract with the Cleveland Indians today, leaving the team nine holdouts.

Campbell, en route from Florida to his home in Chicago, stopped in the Tribe's office to sign.

U. S. Women Advance

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The United States squad of six entries all survived first round matches in the Queen's Club Women's Squash racquets Championships today. None of the visitors had much trouble.

Canadien Star Steps Up Lead Among Scorers

MONTREAL, Feb. 28 (AP)—Hector (Toe) Blake, the plugging left winger who has led the Montreal Canadiens out of the National Hockey League cellar, heads the circuit's individual scoring list for the second week, but there's a Boston combination coming up to challenge him and Paul Haynes as the best pair.

Blake drew three assists last week to bring his season's record to 17 goals and 21 assists for 38 points. He's three points ahead of Dave (Sweeney) Schriner of New York Americans, who took sole possession of second place. Haynes, center for Blake and Johnny Gagnon, is tied for the play-making lead with Schriner and Tommy Anderson of the Americans. Each has 24 assists. But since Gagnon also is among the leaders with 28 points, one less than Haynes, all three have had chances to fatten their averages on double passes.

The Boston pair is Roy Conacher, one of the season's best rookies, and Bill Cowley who centers for him. They specialize on two-man plays, so they're not so high in the standing. Nevertheless, Conacher brought his total to 18 goals last week to tie Alex Shibicky of the New York Rangers for the sharpshooting lead, while Cowley drew his twenty-second assist.

There are several three-man combinations listed among the 25 leaders who have 24 points or more apiece, including Blake, Haynes and Gagnon of Montreal, Anderson, Nels Stewart and Eddie Wiseman of the Americans and Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart of Boston.

The "Bad Man" competition still is a two-man affair, however, with Toronto's Red Horner sporting 69 minutes in penalties and Art Coulter of the Rangers 61. Records of the leading scorers:

	Goals	Assists	Points
Blake, Montreal	17	21	38
Schriner, Americans	11	24	35
Gottselig, Chicago	15	19	34
Anderson, Americans	10	24	34
Apps, Toronto	13	20	33
Smith, Rangers	14	17	31
Watson, Rangers	13	17	30
Barry, Detroit	10	20	30
Carr, Americans	14	15	29
Stewart, Americans	14	15	29
Haynes, Montreal	5	24	29
Drillon, Toronto	16	12	28
N. Colville, Rangers	15	13	28
Howe, Detroit	11	17	28
Gagnon, Montreal	9	19	28
Hextall, Rangers	14	13	27
Shibicky, Rangers	18	8	26
Bauer, Boston	12	14	26
Wiseman, Americans	11	15	26
Schmidt, Boston	11	14	25
Cowley, Boston	3	22	25
Conacher, Boston	18	6	24
Cain, Montreal	12	12	24
Dumart, Boston	12	12	24
Jackson, Toronto	9	15	24

Rickey Figures Mathematic Way In Pennant Race

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Branch Rickey, Vice-President and General Manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, once said building a pennant-winner was entirely mathematical.

If addition won't do it, then try subtraction.

The team's 1939 roster shows Rickey has done just that. Of the 38 players on the Cardinal list last year, only 18 were back in this year's little red-and-white pamphlet.

Among the 20 players sold, traded or cut adrift during the year were Pitchers Dizzy Dean, Ray Harrell, Roy Henshaw, and Si Johnson, Catcher Mike Ryba, Infielders Jimmy Bucher, Joe Stripp, and Jimmy Webb, and Outfielder Frenchy Bordagaray.

That's real subtracting.

On the addition side, the Cardinals have Kenneth Raffensberger, southpaw pitcher, who won 15 and lost 10 with Rochester last year; Tom Sunkel, another left-hander, who had a record of 21-5 with Atlanta, and Paul Dean, trying for a comeback after sore arm difficulties had sent him to toil for Houston and Dallas.

Other additions include two rookie catchers, two pitchers, four infielders and four outfielders.

The freshmen infielders—Frank Crespi, coming up from Springfield, Mo.; Martin Marion, Rochester; Joe Orengo, Sacramento, and Maurice Sturdy, Rochester—will step into a wide-open fight for second base and shortstop at training camp in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Trail Defeats U. S. All-Stars

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (AP) — The Trail Smoke Eaters, who retained the World Amateur Hockey Championship for Canada when they won the recent tournament in Switzerland, yesterday defeated the United States All-Star aggregation, which was runner-up, 5 to 1 in an exhibition match.

Rickey Speaks Out

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Cincinnati, says Branch Rickey, Vice-President of the St. Louis Cardinals, will be the class of the National League this year.

Rickey, here for a week-end visit with his daughter, Alice, a student at Swarthmore College, added that in the American League "nobody has a chance until something happens to the Yankees."

He told reporters his own team, from present appearances, is second-division material.

Army Elects Gillem

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Cadet Alvin C. Gillem, son of Col. A. C. Gillem of Fort Benning, Ga., has been elected captain of the Army basketball team for the next season, it was announced. The election, according to custom, was held on the train as the Cadets returned from their victory over Navy at Annapolis Feb. 25.

Gillem was a substitute on this year's all-senior varsity but saw considerable service when Walter Brinker, Army's chief pointmaker, was out near the end of the season.

And Talking of - - Ice Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Postscript to the World's Championship

LONDON—International interest is infused into the back end of the British ice hockey season here by the visit of the 1939 amateur champions of the world—the Canadians. A body known in club nomenclature as the Smoke Eaters of Trail. They were chosen as Canada's representatives in succession to the Sudbury Wolves, who won the world's championship at Prague last year. And it must certainly be conceded that they have borne the honor right worthily. Winning the world title in Switzerland with a total score of 42 goals against 1 and defeating the United States players in the final at Basle by 4—0. The Americans, as you may recall, took second place in the final ranking, but the third position, which carried with it incidentally the championship of Europe, was left undecided as between Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia. The teams from these two countries could not score against each other even after an extra period of time, and it was decided to defer a replay until March 5.

Change of Policy

In recent years, the side sent from Great Britain has fulfilled a prominent role in the world's ice hockey championships—it was victorious in 1936 and won the European title in 1937 and 1938—but this winter it played an inconspicuous part, owing to a drastic change of policy by the British Ice Hockey Association.

Instead of selecting the pick of the English-born but Canadian-taught stars who constitute practically the whole of major ice hockey here, the British picked a team consisting almost entirely of home-developed players from minor clubs. At Basle and Zurich they fared rather better than it was generally expected they would do—they beat Hungary 1—0, Belgium by 3—0 and lost to Canada, Czecho-Slovakia and Germany by only 0—4, 0—2 and 0—1 respectively—but they finished away down in eighth place at the foot of the final standing.

For the low scoring against them the British are mainly indebted to one of the Major League players on the squad — the celebrated goal-minder, Jimmy Foster, formerly an ace in the Canadian game and now with Harringay Greyhounds.

So now we have something approaching an accurate notion of where the ice hockey played by native Britishers stands in the international scheme of things. You might say that it has started all over again, on new lines, with the sacrifice of an appearance of strength to a policy calculated to encourage youngsters, who must have felt that they had precious little hope of winning places on the national side in competition with the stars imported from Canada to make ice hockey the popular spectacle that it is in Britain at the present time.

Standard Rising

In Europe the general standard of ice hockey is held to be rising all the while. But it is still a considerable way below that in Canada and the United States. As you may judge for yourself from the following tabulation of results in all games played for the 1939 championship of the world at Zurich and Basle, Switzerland.

The summary:

First Round

Pool "A" at Basle

	U.S.A.	Germany	Italy	Finland	Goals For	Goals Against
U. S. A.		4-0	5-0	4-0	13	0
Germany	0-4		4-4	12-1	16	9
Italy	0-5	4-4		5-2	9	11
Finland	0-4	1-12	2-5		3	21

Pool "B" at Zurich

	Canada	Poland	Holland	Goals For	Goals Against
Canada		4-0	8-0	12	0
Poland	0-4		9-0	9	4
Holland	0-8	0-9		0	17

Pool "C" at Basle

	Switzerland	Czecho-Slovakia	Latvia	Jugoslavia	Goals For	Goals Against
Switzerland		1-0	12-0	23-0	36	0
Czecho-Slovakia	0-1		9-0	24-0	33	1
Latvia	0-12	0-9		6-0	6	21
Jugoslavia	0-23	0-24	0-6		0	53

Pool "D" at Zurich

	Great Britain	Hungary	Belgium	Goals For	Goals Against
Great Britain		1-0	3-1	4	1
Hungary	0-1		8-1	8	2
Belgium	1-3	1-8		9	11

Semifinal Round

Pool "A" at Zurich

	Canada	Czecho-Slovakia	Germany	Gt Britain	Goals For	Goals Against
Canada		2-1	9-0	4-0	15	1
Czecho-Slovakia	1-2		1-1	2-0	4	3
Germany	0-9	1-1		1-0	2	10
Great Britain	0-4	0-2	0-1		0	7

Pool "B" at Basle

	Switzerland	U. S. A.	Poland	Hungary	Goals For	Goals Against
Switzerland		3-2	4-0	5-2	12	4
U. S. A.	2-3		9-0	3-0	14	3
Poland	0-4	0-9		5-4	5	18
Hungary	2-5	0-3	3-5		5	13

Final Round

At Zurich and Basle

	Canada	U. S. A.	Switzerland	Czecho-Slovakia	Goals For	Goals Against
Canada		4-0	7-0	4-0	15	0
U. S. A.	0-4		2-1	1-0	3	4
Switzerland	0-7	1-2		0-0	1	9
Czechoslovakia	0-4	0-1	0-0		0	5

Final Placings

1—Canada.
2—U. S. A.
3—Switzerland or Czecho-Slovakia.
4—Czecho-Slovakia or Switzerland.
5—Germany.
6—Poland.
7—Hungary.
8—Great Britain.

All-Star Minor League Game

The minor leagues, rightfully called the "sinews of baseball," will play a major role in America's celebration of baseball's centennial.

One star player from each of the nearly 40 leagues which make up the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues will be selected for an All-Star Minor League Game. This will be played at Cooperstown, in upstate New York, where Abner Doubleday devised the first baseball diamond and where the first game took place 100 years ago.

The date for the big minor league game has not yet been definitely set, but according to officials of the National Baseball Centennial Commission, it will be scheduled immediately prior to the Major League All-Star Game. The latter event is set for the Yankee Stadium, New York, on Tuesday, July 11, therefore it is likely that the minor league stars will swing into action on Sunday, July 9, or Monday, July 10.

Judge W. G. Bramham, president of the minor leagues' National Association, announces that George M. Trautman, chairman of the executive committee, has been placed in command of the arrangements for the big event at Cooperstown.

The minors, with clubs in more than 275 cities, represent the largest unit of professional baseball, comprising a wide-flung democracy not only from Coast to Coast, but also in several Canadian cities.

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Boston Amusements — 'Five Kings' Premiere, Music, Radio

Orson Welles as Falstaff

On either side may be seen steps in the process of transforming the actor into the Shakespearean Knight for the Mercury Theater and Theater Guild production of "Five Kings" at the Colonial.

Orson Welles Introduces His Tabloid Shakespeare

By L. A. Sloper

Orson Welles' latest experiment with Shakespeare was unfolded last night at the Colonial Theater for the first time. It consists in the telescoping of several Shakespearean chronicle plays into a single evening's drama. Yet this is but the first part. Another evening's entertainment will be required to complete the story of "Five Kings."

Last night's performance began (late) at 8:15. At 11:20, it had covered the close of "Richard II" and the two parts of "Henry IV." "Henry V" was still to go. Although the telescoping has been radical, there must be more of it if the entertainment is to be confined within a reasonable playing time—unless Mr. Welles decides to follow the method of "Mourning Becomes Elektra" or to split up his own abridgement.

From the look of the first performance, the production has two features. One is the Falstaff of Mr. Welles. The other is the revolving stage which permits the playing of 32 scenes in an evening. Of course there is nothing novel in a revolving stage as such, but in this instance it has been promoted to a co-star position by the emphasis placed upon its operation.

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The first question is, perhaps, What has Mr. Welles done with, or to, Shakespeare this time? In "Julius Caesar" he eschewed scenery, clothed his characters in modern dress, and made a tremendous effect with one small scene, at the expense of the proportions of the play.

This time, he has chosen scenes from the four plays mentioned above in such a way as to cover pretty thoroughly the reigns of Kings Henry IV and V. He has omitted much, rearranged what he has retained, cut some of the speeches preserved, and to a minor extent altered the texts—as for example where Poins, plotting with the Prince to loot Falstaff and his fellowlooters, speaks of "your horse" instead of "our horses." These changes will probably not cause any serious upset in academic circles.

Mr. Welles has retained in this instance an approximation of Elizabethan costumes. He has to a large extent conventionalized the action to suit the artificial arrangement of the stage and has used dispositions and movements of actors to suggest crowds and emotion. He has tried to restore to the comedy scenes their Elizabethan gusto, and to a considerable degree he has succeeded. If this form of humor seems less amusing to us today than it did to the Elizabethans, that is the fault neither of Shakespeare nor of Mr. Welles.

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For Falstaff Mr. Welles has provided himself with a marvelous makeup, but his impersonation does not depend wholly upon makeup. He has entered remarkably into the character. His Sir John is, for me at least, pretty much the lovable rascal that Shakespeare created. There are moments when mannerisms intrude. Mr. Welles has an odd trick of dividing his sentences abruptly in the middle, without reference to meaning or to dramatic effect. This is evident mostly in the earlier scenes, and may be due to his not having then quite got under way.

For the most part, though, he is the swaggering braggart, coward, lecher, drunkard, and thief who nevertheless has something human and something pathetic that endears him to us. This human quality and this pathos were deftly caught by Mr. Welles. They appeared most conspicuously in the final scene of "Henry IV," Part II, after Hal, returning from his coronation, brutally and contemptibly humiliates his friend in public. There is a touching dignity in the quiet way in which Sir John turns to speak with Shallow of the money he owes him, and then leaves the stage, his vast bulk accompanied only by the tiny figure of his page. This was the high point of as much of the presentation as I was able to see last night.

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Of the performance of Burgess Meredith as Prince Hal it is not possible to speak at present with a very warm commendation. The difficulty is not that the Prince is a fundamentally unsympathetic character. He is that, in spite of Holinshed and Shakespeare. They no doubt saw these lords and princes and kings as superior beings, or at all events found it to their advantage to appear to do so. To us, these mighty ones of the earth are rather pitiful humans, puffed with ambition and lust for the child's bauble of military glory.

Nevertheless Hal has his attractive points, and he can be made, for much of his career, a winning fellow. Mr. Meredith seemed unable to project the character in any clear light. His bearing and his movement and his speech were those of the avenging son of "Winterset" or of the bicycle mechanic of "The Star Wagon," not those of a prince, not even of a roistering prince. His revelries were unreal, and his behavior in the scenes with his father were lacking in princely or in human quality.

Of the lesser roles, the most successfully assumed were the Chorus, which Robert Speaight kept impressive in spite of distressing misadventures with the lighting; the Hotspur of John Emery, which had all possible fire and venom, and the Bardolph of Gus Schilling, which was in the best tradition of clowning.

'Five Kings'

Colonial Theater — The Theater Guild presents the Mercury Theater in Shakespeare's Chronicles, "Five Kings" (Part I), production by Orson Welles, music by Aaron Copland, scenery designed by James Morcom, costumes by Millia Davenport. The cast:

Chorus ..... Robert Speaight
Bolingbroke, later Henry IV ..... Morris Ankrum
Prince Hal, son to Bolingbroke, later Henry V ..... Burgess Meredith
Clarence, son to Henry IV ..... Richard Baer
Gloucester, son to Henry IV ..... Guy Kingsley
Henry Percy, called Hotspur ..... John Emery
Northumberland ..... Eustace Wyatt
Worcester ..... Macgregor Gibb
Westmoreland ..... John Adair
Warwick ..... Lawrence Fletcher
Exton ..... William Bishop
Vernon ..... John Straub
Archbishop of Canterbury ..... Edgar Barrier
Bishop of Ely ..... George Duthie
Lord Chief Justice ..... Erskine Sanford
Salisbury ..... Stephen Roberts
Bracy ..... John Willard
Falstaff ..... Orson Welles
Bardolph ..... Gus Schilling
Poins ..... John Berry
Peto ..... William Alland
Page ..... Edgerton Paul
Gadshill ..... Sanford Siegel
Wart ..... Gerold Kean
Pistol ..... Eustace Wyatt
Shallow ..... Edgar Kent
Silence ..... Fred Stewart
King of France ..... William Mowry
French Queen ..... Ellen Andrews
Montjoy, Ambassador of France ..... Gerold Kean
Lady Percy, Wife to Hotspur ..... Lora Baxter
Mistress Quickly ..... Alice John
Mistress Doll ..... Grace Coppin
Katharine, Princess of France ..... Margaret Curtis
Alice, her servant ..... Rosemary Carver

Litwin Trio Makes Its Bow

Making its formal bow to a Boston public, the Litwin Trio comprising Leo Litwin, pianoforte, George Millrood, violin, and Arthur Winograd, 'cello, played an ambitious program in the Empire Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome last night. Opening with the Trio Sonata in F major by Buxtehude, the players traversed Joseph Jongen's Trio in B minor and closed with the Brahms Trio in C minor, Op. 101.

It is difficult to refer to Buxtehude as any but the "great" one among composers of his day. Even Johann Sebastian Bach is reported to have travelled on foot for 50 miles to enjoy the Lübeck "Abendmusiken" or evening concerts instituted by Buxtehude during his tenure of office as organist at the Marienkirche. As composer, he is perhaps more widely recognized by his organ works, but he has to his credit a volume of "Sonatas for violin, viol da gamba, and harpsichord" of which the sonata played last night, if we mistake not, is one.

Although the sonorities of the instruments used now are far removed from those with which Buxtehude was familiar, they nevertheless apeared last night more in keeping with the vigor and youthful enthusiasm displayed by the performers than the instruments for which the sonata was intended. That the three young men obviously knew what they were about was evident. The performance was characterized more by verve than charm, yet the music itself did not lose enormously by "going modern" (if one may use the term) in the presentation. At least, it gained freshness and spontaneity under the nimble fingers of the performers, thereby winning sincere applause.

On paper, the leap from Buxtehude (1637-1707) to Joseph Jongen (1873-) seemed something for musical seven-league boots. Yet so vigorously twentieth century had been the approach to the earlier work, that the later seemed but a newer edition, which exhibited the wider harmonic vocabulary which naturally would be in order. Jongen's concerted works are not too well known here. The trio chosen last night is virtually a pianoforte piece with violin and 'cello accompaniment, despite the fact that each instrument in turn is brought forward to prominence when the musical ideas of the composer so demand. The trio is compactly written and is very melodious. There are no disturbing elements . . . no excursions into dissonance. Agreeable music, expertly performed, it may, through its very understandableness defeat the purpose of a really enduring work. It makes enormous demands upon the performers who last night met all technical difficulties with satisfying completeness.

The dramatic Opus 101 of Brahms is meat for even the most seasoned trio. The young men last night gave a thoroughly stirring performance. While the listener may have missed the deeper implication of the measures, he could but admire the progress which these players have made in interpretation.

The Litwin Trio appears to have conquered the technical rudiments of good ensemble. Its members are almost virtuoso in individual attainments, and while they are not as yet entirely settled into place as regards each other, they have made remarkable strides in that direction. The audience of excellent size gave them warm applause throughout the evening—G. M. S.

News of Music

Women's Symphony

The Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Stanley Hassell, Conductor, will give its first concert in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening March 8. This orchestra of 65 professional women musicians of Boston and vicinity will present as soloist Sylvia Zaremba, 7 years old, in Mozart's Piano Concerto in A major (K488). Stanley Hassell is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and a winner of the Frank Huntington Beebe Scholarship, which enabled him to study at the Mozarteum Academy in Salzburg, Austria, under Bruno Walter Bernhard Paumgartner and Felix Weingartner.

The program for the first concert follows: Haydn, Symphony No. 13 in G major; Debussy, "Childrens Corner" Suite; Converse, Overture, "Euphrosyne"; Mozart, Concerto for Pianoforte in A major (K488); Franck, "Psyché and Eros," from the Symphonic Poem "Psyché;" Wagner, Excerpts from Act III of "Die Meistersinger."

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Boulanger-Françaix

Nadia Boulanger will give the final concert of the Wellesley College concert series on Thursday evening, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley. She will conduct 42 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in music by Bach, Mozart, Fauré, and Jean Françaix.

This concert will mark the first appearance near Boston of the young composer-pianist Jean Françaix, who will be the soloist in his own concerto for piano and orchestra, and co-soloist with Mlle. Boulanger in the Mozart two-piano concerto in E flat.

Also appearing as soloists will be Hugues Cuenod, tenor, and Doda Conrad, bass, who will sing arias from Bach cantatas with the orchestra.

Mlle. Boulanger will give an illustrated talk, Wednesday evening, in Alumnae Hall, on the music to be played at the concert. This lecture will be complimentary to concert subscribers.

Eight Films in Day

Serious followers of the screen, who insist on seeing everything that comes to town, have another busy week in prospect. Unless there is an unexpected let-up, eight pictures new to Boston will start unwinding on Thursday in four first-run houses. The list stands at present as follows:

Metropolitan — "Stand up and Fight" (Wallace Beery, Robert Taylor, Florence Rice); and "Fast and Loose" (Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell).

State and Orpheum — "Topper Takes a Trip" (Constance Bennett, Roland Young, Billie Burke); and "Four Girls in White" (Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford).

Keith Memorial — "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man" (W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy); and "Beauty for the Asking" (Lucille Ball, Patric Knowles, Donald Woods, Frieda Inescort). Previews Thursday evening and regular opening Friday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Tail Spin" (Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, Nancy Kelly, Joan Davis, Charles Farrell); and "Flirting with Fate" (Joe Brown, Leo Carrillo, Beverly Roberts).

In addition to this, the notable English film, "South Riding", which has been seen in Wellesley but not previously in Boston, is scheduled to open at the Trans-Lux on Friday. At the Keith-Boston on Thursday there will be a new vaudeville bill and a pair of second-run films, "Smashing the Spy Ring" and "Silver on the Sage."

Larry Clinton of Radio Adds to Debussy Fortune

Behind the Microphone
By Volney D. Hurd

NEW YORK—There is a law office in France where a certain letter arriving regularly from America brings a smile and a quick opening. In it will be found a check, payable to "The Estate of Claude Debussy." The source might tend to a slight turning up of the nose on the part of French musical purists—for the money is for royalties on the popularization of Debussy's Reverie into the song hit "My Reverie." But no matter how far the nose goes up the eyes will not overlook $30,000, the total paid so far—with more coming in.

The Debussy estate can thank one 28 year old American orchestra leader, arranger and composer for this unexpected help, Larry Clinton. That he has been able to arrange a classic so that most classical musicians don't mind it and that some leading singers have sung it, makes Mr. Clinton a Broadway exception—for long have the efforts of that street to "jazz the classics" resulted in bitter denunciation by serious musicians.

But Mr. Clinton is an unusual person, anyway. He had no formal musical education yet learned to play the trumpet well enough to get a job with Ferde Grofe in 1932. The youngster had a born instinct for arranging. Mr. Grofe, an arranger of distinction himself, noted Larry's efforts and, being broad-minded, encouraged him. Soon he had set aside his trumpet, at which he was considered only fair, and was spending his entire time arranging, at which he quickly became excellent.

Rise Was Rapid

From 1932 on his rise has been meteoric. In 1934 he started arranging for the Dorsey Brothers band which was then making popular musical headlines. Soon he expanded this into arranging for publishers for printed distribution to other orchestras. In 1935 he arranged for Glen Gray whose Casa Loma band hit its greatest heights at that time, on account of its unusual orchestrations. During that period the arranger became composer and his "Study in Brown" was written.

From 1936-37 Larry Clinton arranged for Tommy Dorsey, who then started his own band, separate from his brother, as well as Gray, and in the latter year wrote "Dipsy Doodle," which became a coast-to-coast hit overnight and won the annual prize offered by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Having his own orchestra was an odd bit of circumstance. He had a piece written which Victor wanted to record. They asked him to get an orchestra together and record it himself. Larry put them off, for he had no thought of becoming a band leader. But Victor persisted and finally he got together some good men and made the recording, "Midnight in a Madhouse" and "I Cash Clo'es."

Pretty soon college boys all over the country had run the sales on that record away up. More were recorded. The college boys liked Clinton "swing" and college approval is the all important thing in popular records. Youngsters of that age make up the major buyers of "hot" records.

Bid for Services

Now when a college is having its big annual dance the idea is to get the dance band that is most widely approved in college circles, and they pay well for it. So Yale asked for Larry Clinton. He didn't want to get into public playing. They raised the bid once, twice three and finally four times. At $1,750 for one evening Larry couldn't refuse and he took the job. Princeton outbid a competitor for the next dance at $2,000. Like it or not, Larry Clinton had become a band leader. Not only that but at those figures he had jumped into the top ranks of popular bands.

On May 28 last year he formed a permanent band unit to take a job at Glen Island Casino, N. Y. Of course, regular engagements at such places don't pay the fees demanded for single college performances. The work is hard and monotonous with long hours. Since, so far, Larry Clinton has proved himself a person of intelligence, there must have been a reason. There was.

As his compositions grew Larry realized that his success in this field would depend upon regular and frequent presentation of his numbers. With a band of his own and plenty of "air time" this could be arranged. And this air time was all important. Without it Clinton probably wouldn't have taken the Glen Island job.

The NBC was glad to get such a popular band on regular periods and so Clinton went into regular work. In the meantime his arranging continues. And that also is something to talk about.

Larry not only arranges well but rapidly. He has actually turned out a good dance band arrangement of a popular piece in 45 minutes! It seems impossible but it is true. The average arranger is likely to take several days. This great facility has permitted him to conduct, make records, compose, and continue to arrange. In fact he has a regular contract with one of the major music houses to orchestrate numbers for them each week.

Larry is keeping his hand well in the arranging game for that is permanent. He knows that no matter how good a popular band is, it has its day. Then someone else is a favorite. Other leaders stay on and hope to hit another high spot in the cycle, but Larry will be ready to take up full-time arranging when the cycle changes for him. By that time he will have established himself in the composing as well as the arranging field.

Willie the Wombat for Screen

BRISBANE, Queensland—Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and other film "stars" from the animal kingdom may soon have an Australian rival—Willie the Wombat.

He will make his debut in Australia's first animated cartoon in March, according to Eric Porter, of Sydney, who, assisted by 14 artists and 24 technicians, spent seven months working on the cartoon, which necessitated more than 16,000 separate drawings.

Mr. Porter who has been visiting Brisbane arranging for theaters to display the film, said that in his screen antics, Willie the Wombat, would be accompanied by many other Australian bush dwellers, notably the koala, kangaroo, and kookaburra.

The Australian wombat is a genus (Phascolomys) of diprotodont marsupials inhabiting the southern part of the Australian continent and Tasmania and in its general appearance resembles a diminutive bear much more than does the koala, to which the name "native bear" is usually applied.

March of Time Marks Its Fourth Anniversary

This month, with its fiftieth release, The March of Time celebrates its fourth birthday.

As it enters its fifth year, it is playing to an estimated world audience of 30,000,000 persons in more than 11,000 theaters, in contrast to the 400 theaters in which it opened four years ago. Within the past year, it has added its thirty-eighth country to the list of nations where it is seen, and a Netherlands version to its already current French, English, Spanish, and Canadian editions.

Next month the editors promise a compilation entitled "Japan at War."

Biggs Recitals at Climax

E. Power Biggs brought his current series of six organ recitals to a close and climax last night. A program which included three of Handel's 18 concertos for organ and orchestra (Nos. 2 in B flat, No. 11 in G minor, and No. 10 in D minor) drew to Harvard's Germanic Museum an audience that overflowed and eddied into dim and far recesses of the building, to listen at the feet of gaunt statues and on the steps of Romanesque porches. The excellent small orchestra of 14 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—five violins, two violas, two cellos, a double bass, two oboes, and two bassoons—was disposed in the gallery which houses Donald Harrison's "Baroque" organ, where its tone balanced the organ's to perfection under the lively, sensitive, and discreet conductorship of Bernard Zighera.

Organ and orchestra—the combination suggests an overwhelming grandeur of sound and mood, even a certain pomposity. Nothing could be further from the effect conveyed by these concertos of Handel's. Here were jovial vigor, a melodious and sprightly whimsicality, occasionally a movement of lightly expressive grace or of sustained tenderness; very rarely such sombre, even tragic, implications as those of the adagio of the D minor concerto, the last of those played at this concert. The alfresco quality of Handel's melodic and rhythmic inspiration, in which it is easy to suspect the influence of English music; the light touch of the English organs, which tempted Handel to write for them as for the harpsichord; the lively dialogued interchange between orchestra and solo instrument, so characteristic of the eighteenth century concerto form—all contributed to the divertimento-like character of much of this music. Its luminous, transparent texture was accentuated by Mr. Biggs's admirably chosen registrations and by the organ itself, whose beauty and clarity of tone adapt it exquisitely to such purposes.

The program contained also a Trio Sonata (No. 1, in E flat) by Bach, a graceful, delicately fluent work originally written for pedal harpsichord and even more lightly voiced and unportentous than Handel's contributions to the program. For contrast there was Bach's C minor Passacaglia, whose sombre grandeur was thoroughly conveyed to an unusually enthusiastic audience. S. S.

Matched Talents

Rudolf Serkin Adolf Busch

They will be heard in joint recital this evening in Jordan Hall as the final event in Aaron Richmond's current series of concerts.

American Architecture

At the Museum of Modern Art, 14 West Forty-ninth Street, the Exhibition of Three Centuries of American Architecture will remain on view through March 15. As this will be the last exhibition in the Museum's temporary quarters in Rockefeller Center there will be no admission charge at any time. The exhibition is composed of the architecture section of the large exhibition of American art which the Museum sent to Paris at the invitation of the French Government last summer for a showing at the Jeu de Paume Museum.

Hans Wiener to Tour

Hans Wiener with his new partner, Erika Thimey, is going on tour for the first time this year. He will appear with her in Cincinnati, Nashville, and other cities.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
LAST 2 WEEKS
Wed., "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"; Thurs., "THE GONDOLIERS"; Fri., "THE MIKADO"; Sat., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. Lac. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent."—Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"A show that is not to be missed by any playgoer."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

"One of the delights of the season."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's NO. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with
Tamara TOUMANOVA Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2:30

THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
FLORENCE ELDRIDGE McKAY MORRIS RUTH WESTON
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-8474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
Lillian Hellman's New Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY.
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
BROADHURST Thea., W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30. Mats Wed. and Sat. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

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"WIFE, HUSBAND and FRIEND"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St. THEA.

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Tomorrow Eve. at 8:30
Zighera Chamber Orchestra
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
—Soloist—
Amparo Iturbi, pianist
Tickets at Box Office—75c to $2.75

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Unusual Pictures—2
NORMA SHEARER ● CLARK GABLE
in "IDIOT'S DELIGHT"
Also: "MY SON IS A CRIMINAL"
Alan BAXTER—Jacqueline WELLS

TRANS-LUX
WASHINGTON ST., near BOYLSTON
First Run Full Length Feature
Anna Neagle-Sir Cedric Hardwicke
"PEG OF OLD DRURY"
"March of Time," Robt. Benchley and a Complete Newsreel Program
20c till 1; 30c till 5; 40c till closing

SHUBERT—LAST 7 TIMES Mat. Tom'w Eves. 8:30
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
with PAUL McGRATH by RACHEL CROTHERS
Eves. 55c-$2.75, Mats. 55c-$2.20

Fine Arts 30¢ till 1 p.m.
MAT. ART—NORWAY ST.
"GRAND ILLUSION"
Seats May Be Reserved, Call KEN. 3540-5584

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MACBETH
W.P.A. FEDERAL THEATRE
LAST 2 WEEKS!
TUES. thru SAT. EVES at 8:30
MATINEE SATS ONLY at 2:30

NOW METROPOLITAN
CHARLES LAUGHTON "The Beachcomber"
2 HUMAN DOCUMENTS
Boy Trouble
Charlie RUGGLES MARY BOLAND

BROOKLINE, MASS.

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The COWBOY AND THE LADY
-ALSO-
SMASHING THE SPY RING
RALPH BELLAMY
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"THE SHINING HOUR"
"THE MARCH OF TIME"
Pat O'Brien—Joan Blondell
"OFF THE RECORD"

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A College for Students Who Couldn't Go to College

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

They Come Here Simply to Work Winning a Degree in 2 Years

Tri-State, Sometimes Called College for the Forgotten Man, Is for Those Who Wish Intensive Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Wayne, Ind.

There are a great many colleges and universities of various types and sizes in the United States, but few, if any of them, are much like inconspicuous Tri-State College, at Angola, Indiana. The "college for the forgotten man" it is sometimes called, for annually it enrolls in the neighborhood of a thousand men and boys from all over the world who find it impractical or impossible to meet the time or entrance requirements of the standard college or university. Nestled in a picturesque hill and lake region, away from the distractions of major cities, the college is happily situated for the type of intensive work necessary to acquire a Bachelor of Science Degree in 2 years.

Here are men and boys who have been out in the world for a number of years and who find lack of technical training a serious handicap; here are high school graduates who want to add two years to their earning period; and here also are even a few who have never finished high school. All are able to fulfill their desire for a college education in a manner possible at probably no other college. Many of them have little of the world's goods and a goodly number are married—reasons in themselves which often preclude the possibility of a standard college course.

Here they are welcomed with open arms, and by working the year round, with no summer vacations, they acquire the essentials of a full college course in two years of continuous work. And work it is, too, of the real, honest-to-goodness type. Classes meet every day, instead of two or three times a week as at most colleges and universities, the first ones before 7 o'clock in the morning and the last ones continuing to almost 5. In spite of the rigorous class work, many students find opportunity to earn their livelihood and tuition at Tri-State—because costs are unusually low in this typical Hoosier community.

And How They Work!

There is no mammoth stadium on the campus at Tri-State; no gay social life at Angola. They have little time for athletics, and less for the spectacular and artificial activities which have so generally come to be accepted as a necessary part of daily campus life. They work at this college.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the liberal entrance requirements at Tri-State actually result in a highly selective student body, for in general it is only serious students of honest ambition and earnest purpose who enroll. Almost without exception they are deeply appreciative of the opportunity Tri-State College affords them. While most of them are high school graduates, when anyone is lacking in one or several necessary subjects, class work or individual instruction is provided to meet the particular need.

Faculty members are selected for their sympathetic understanding of student problems—a fact which, combined with the correct student attitude, is largely responsible for the success of the unique institution. It is a pet axiom of Prof. Burton C Handy, president of the school, that "the teacher and the student make the school. All other things are secondary."

Management Interesting

Organized in 1884 as a Normal College, departments of law and pharmacy were added in later years. When it became apparent that a broader field of usefulness lay in engineering and business training, all other departments were dropped. The increased difficulty of meeting entrance standards at the usual colleges over the years served to make more definite the field in which Tri-State chose to work, and to emphasize the far-sightedness of the policy governing its endeavors.

The management of the institution, which is owned by a corporation of which the stockholders are all teachers, has always been the best. The financial status of the college has likewise always been excellent. During the depression, enrollments held up probably better than 90 per cent of most colleges, and the school was able to continue its faculty at pre-depression salaries, except for a 10 per cent reduction for a short period of less than a year.

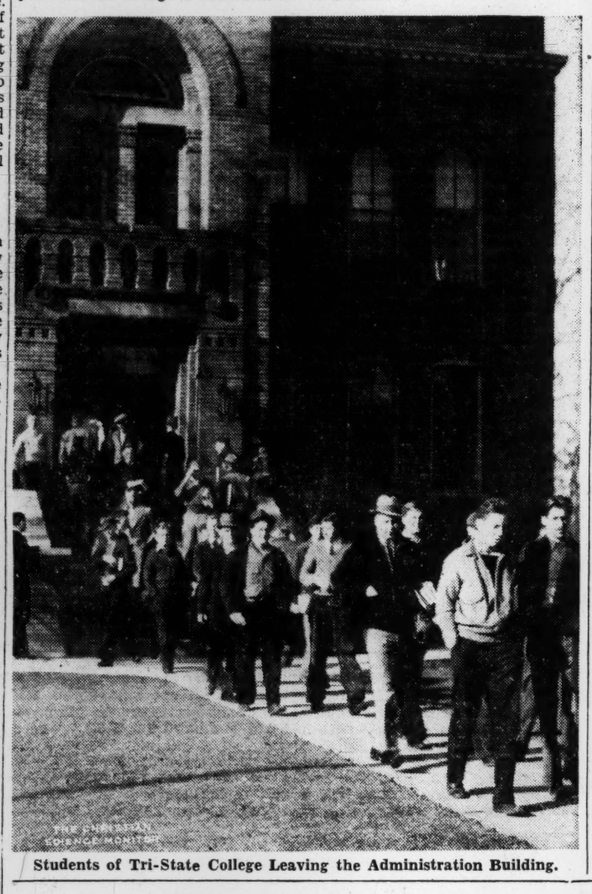
The school of commerce is a more recent addition to the facilities of the school, and, as is the case in the engineering school, all the non-essentials are eliminated. Some idea of the effectiveness and popularity of the type of training given in this department may be gained from the fact that men and women from many states who aspire to executive positions, enroll yearly.

Nor are the facilities of the school limited to students of the United States. Indeed, the institution is known in many foreign countries, for annually its roster includes students from upward of 25 foreign countries, in addition to representatives from practically every State in the Union. The trek of students from far countries keeps up year after year because the graduates go home full of enthusiasm for the character of Tri-State training, and their good will often results in matriculation at Tri-State of those of their countrymen who have been contemplating attending American schools.

That the school has been successful in its chosen field is best reflected in the type of graduates it turns out. Each year its graduates are in great demand. The reason for this, in the words of some of the men whose job it is to select young men for positions, is that "they are more mature, as a rule, and do not have so much to 'unlearn' as do the rank and file of college men. They are trained in the tradition of hard work and do not require so much breaking-in." In almost every corner of the globe Tri-State men are to be found, occupying engineering and executive positions that are as interesting and responsible as they are diversified.

The claim has been made in the past that the college is narrow in its views on education—a claim predicated, no doubt, upon the absence of several cultural courses from the program of the school. The present policy of the college is based on the stand that there is a large section of men who want and need an education who have neither time nor money to take a standard four-year liberal arts course. To the advancement of these men Tri-State is dedicated.

Campus View of Tri-State College, at Angola, Indiana.



Students of Tri-State College Leaving the Administration Building.

To Serve Her Own Land

Is the Aim of This Student From Chile—And She Is Typical

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To talk with Miss Carmen Doña, a young Chilean, is to be impressed afresh at the earnestness with which young people who come to the United States to study approach their education. For Miss Doña is not alone in looking upon education as a tool to increase the sum of common good, as a means of furthering ambitions which are not merely personal. She is typical of many young students who are seriously preparing for the tasks that lie ahead of them as citizens of a rapidly changing world.

Miss Doña, holder of a scholarship which has brought her for a year's study to Stoneleigh College in Rye Beach, New Hampshire, comes from the valley that lies between the Andes on the east and the Cordillera de la Costa on the west, from a country whose rich nitrate deposits have caused it to be coveted by foreign powers. She was born in one of the South American zones of international friction—in Tacna, then a part of Chile, but now belonging to Peru—and her memory already compasses a series of upheavals, the turning out of one regime after another as it succumbed to the domination of imperialists.

No wonder she says, "I do not trust politicians much. They make fine promises before they come to power. But afterwards . . ."

Carmen Doña intends to become a lawyer, hoping through this profession to help the women of Chile gain equal opportunities in all fields of work, and to receive equal pay. Conversation with her soon revealed her determination of purpose, her deep knowledge of her country's needs, and her own sense of obligation toward them.

Comments on Freedom Of Women of U. S.

Miss Doña compared conditions in Chile with those in the United States: "Here you don't feel that women are inferior. Here they have much more freedom. For instance, in traveling," she smiled, "they seem to be able to find their way around alone without the help of men quite all right!" (Although most of her time since coming to America has been spent on the campus, Miss Doña is now, along with all the other young women of Stoneleigh College, in the field, carrying on a five-weeks occupational project. This has taken her to a bank in Worcester, where, at first hand, she sees women working side by side with men.)

Miss Carmen Doña of Santiago, Chile, Who Is Studying at Stoneleigh College, Rye Beach, N. H.

"In Chile," she continued, "women are much more dependent on men. I have been in many homes where the husband is like a king."

This is not, as you may guess, the case in the Doña household. Miss Doña's father is a teacher in one of the state secondary schools, and she has four younger brothers and sisters, whose care takes all of Mrs. Doña's time. But both her mother and father, in questioning the conservatism and strictness of their own upbringing, have passed on to their oldest daughter the desire to bring about much-needed changes in the old patterns of life.

"My mother has had a great influence on me," Miss Doña explained. "She has always been interested in seeing women gain more equality. She regrets that she has not had a profession and that it is so difficult for Chilean women to be independent.

"Things are changing, of course," she went on, "but women are still likely to be criticized terribly if they want to work."

Then she pictured the road ahead for one who wished to practice law. "The law course is five years. And it is hard for a woman to make her living at law unless she goes into a corporation or becomes a lawyer's secretary."

Miss Doña, however, does not separate the problem of earning her living from the task of helping the advancement of women and her people.

Attended Santiago College

In tracing the origins of her ambition, Miss Doña spoke with affection and respect about the school she attended for nine years. She went to Santiago College, more or less the equivalent to a high school in this country, although the last two years are more advanced. It was formerly a Methodist school, but in late years has been a non-denominational, private institution, most of whose teachers are American, and where English is the language spoken.

Miss Doña gave high tribute to this American school. "I could not have learned a greater love for my country if I had graduated from a Chilean school," she said. "At Santiago College they are always trying to form this idea in the minds of the students: that they must be of some use to society."

Feeling as she does about her own education, it is not surprising that Miss Doña looks to education in general as a chief means of helping the people of Chile. "There is a high percentage of illiteracy," she emphasized, but added, "Reading and writing are not enough." Women of poor families, many of them on the edge of starvation, she says, must learn how to help themselves, how to care for their children properly, how to prepare the right food. Her country's needs for better housing, more adequate food higher wages, Miss Doña sees as part of the large problem that centers around education, and in which women must come to play a role on an equal footing with men.

Writing for Fun Is a Pleasant Hobby

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you long to be a writer? Now and again, do you sit yourself down at your work table, place a sheet of blank paper before you, and chew your pencil in confident expectation that presently inspiration will burst upon you with apocalyptic splendor? And then do you, after much labor, cast forth upon the waters of editorial courtesy your crumbs of literary effort, only to have them return unto you dry crust after many days? Follows this a wishful sigh, "I wish I could really write"?

If such be your case, why do you not try writing as a hobby? A hobby, you know, is a vocation pursued in odd hours and mainly for pleasure. It is a sort of profitable, unselfish self-indulgence. It courts no exterior approval. Like beauty, it is "its own excuse for being." When writing is the hobby, its raison d'etre is that although it achieves no monetary rewards, the pursuit of it does win the comfortable income of increased skill in the art of social intercourse.

A Much Needed Skill

The value of such gain is beyond computation. It is every bit as tangible as the collector's accretion of coins or stamps. For today's world, in most of its relationships, is looking to the clarity of the written word for many of its assurances. As never before, the good intentions of people are needing clear interpretation, since verbal obscurity casts over possible harmony the long shadow of Babel's tower. And so the person whose hobby is writing, by gaining through this recreation the power to say what he means, contributes something important to the common weal.

Sincerity and effort rate high among the essentials to successful writing, and self-criticism ranks with them. Observation, experimentation, and thoughtful reading will furnish him with the sound standard of good usage, and the spirit of humility will keep the fires of his enthusiasm bright.

In these days the amateur writer has many willing helpers in books, correspondence courses, and the like, and yet one and all, the best of these helpers agree on one bit of advice. They all say that the way to write is to write. They are apt to be of one accord, too, in saying that a writer should take a huge delight in the study of words, and that dictionaries, thesauri, and other standard reference books should be his close companions. Some point out the value of studying word sounds, that beauty of style may be enhanced by musical expression, and they advise the prose writer to cultivate intimacy with the great poetry in our literature.

Letter Writing Is Good Practice

Letter writing threatens to be a lost art, so here is an opportunity for the hobbyist to come to the rescue of one of human life's most constructive felicities. The business world has certain needs of its own in this connection, but the demands of social living give special scope to the writer who can put grace, originality, and true friendliness into his letters.

Public libraries abound with the collected letters of famous people, if one is seeking literary examples of this branch of creative writing, among which none can be more notable and few more enjoyable than the correspondence of Elizabeth and Robert Browning. And while business letters need an appropriate conciseness, it should be added here that the hobbyist can bring an advantage to his business if he will but learn to add graciousness of phrase to economy and vividness in the use of the written word.

Keeping a diary is another opportunity which ought not to be considered old-fashioned. Samuel Pepys found his journal, kept in shorthand, an excellent retreat from the business of the day, and modern historians are grateful that he enjoyed such detailed writing as he engaged in. I know a young man who, with more foresight for posterity than Pepys evidently had, has kept for many years an accurate record of each day, expecting that years hence his diary will be historically important. No doubt his anticipations are well founded, but even if they prove to have been mistaken hopes, he is reaping the rewards of industry as he goes along.

High Hopes And Open Doors

The inevitableness of a hobby, however, is that in proportion to its worthiness does it gain some sort of recognition. A hobby rarely ever lives a private life for ever. A diary, if it is delightful, will get itself published; letters, if they are charming or important, will steal into print; and articles, poems, and essays that have real merit will, as if by magic, often make strange alliances with postage stamps, so that finally they get to editors' desks. This is as it should be.

William Dean Howells once wrote a tremendously encouraging piece for the amateur who hides tremblingly behind his unknown name. It is to be found in his collection of essays called "Literature and Life," and its title is "The Editor and the Young Contributor." In his delightful style, Howells bespeaks the welcome which every editor holds out to the new writer whose work combines originality and skill. He refutes the supposition that only great names obtain attention. For he who writes as though it were his hobby, doing the thing for the joy of doing it, may be the very one to do the best in the way of adding vigor to our literature. If this seems too large a promise, let it be remembered that high hopes lead to open doors.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Hobbies on Second and Fourth Tuesdays

Microphotography for Librarians

A course in Microphotography will be given by the School of Library Service, Columbia University, at the 1939 summer session.

This is a new course, planned specifically to give experienced librarians and library school students an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of photography and their applications to microcopying for library purposes sufficient to enable them to install and operate a film service in any kind of library which can afford the minimum cost of equipment.

The course in Microphotography is designed to meet the need which libraries of many kinds are now facing for skilled service in the production and use of microfilms, as a substitute for the printed page or the original documents. The applications of microphotography to library service have developed so rapidly that comparatively few of the leading professional librarians have the knowledge or experience to make full use of this new medium, while the rank and file of librarians are still more at sea in everything pertaining to the mechanical and scientific aspects of film production. The technical problems involved in cataloguing, classifying, storing and serving films to readers are also new and complex. The advent of the film finds the scholar even more helpless than the librarian in making promptly the necessary adjustments in his settled habits of thinking and working. It seems inevitable that library schools must incorporate in their curricula some general treatment of the production and use of microfilm in bibliography and reference work.

The Call of the Great Outdoors

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Youth Hosteling grows apace. Monroe Smith, National Director of the American Youth Hostels, Inc., recently addressed the Chicago Rotary Club on Youth Hosteling in the United States, showing movies. In case you don't happen to know: there are some 184 hostels in the United States, and in 1938 these recorded 26,495 overnight visits, according to Mr. Smith. There are 72 in a long loop through the Green and White Mountains toward New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and more than 100 in other parts of the United States, including the Great Lakes area and the Pacific Coast. The Canadian Youth Hostels Association has established hostels north to Montreal, and there is a chain in Alberta.
—Chairman.

★ ★ ★

Canada Calling
Canada

Dear Chairman:

Thank you for calling to our attention that we are ambassadors for our countries, truly sharing with all the invisible members seated around our Round Table, the best and enduring in our land and lives. With this goal before us, the work of this friendly group of young people will be beneficial and enduring.

The ideals of democracy have been brought vividly before us in the last few months through The Christian Science Monitor, and we can further them through friendship and friendliness to all.

I would enjoy hearing from other Round Tablers in any land, and will be very glad to tell them more of Canada and Canadians. I am interested in all creative hobbies, the theater and radio. Best wishes to our Chairman. May this mail box always be full. (Miss) I. M. H.

★ ★ ★

Uses Almost Every Bit of It
Illinois

Dear Chairman:

My copy of The Christian Science Monitor helps to educate a good many people. It is read with scissors in hand. The "Did You Ever Wonder" articles are pasted in a scrapbook at school. For all other interests I have large business envelopes. On the outside is written "Music," "Party Fun," "Books to Read," "Gardening," "Quotations," "Parents," "Speaking Voice," etc.

Scrapbooks are splendid, but they require room, and for one who avoids material possessions that exceed the one-trunk capacity, these envelopes have proved a fine substitute. Frequently they and their contents are loaned to one giving a party, or to an inquiring mother, or to a friend seeking specific information. They often contain just what is wanted for an activity at school. Much of my Monitor is cut up to be thumb-tacked to the bulletin board at school. The religious articles are cut out, and tucked into a purse to be read while waiting for a street car or while riding in it. Even the puzzles are saved to help while away the time on long train or bus rides. They interest others, too, who, seeing the puzzle on my face, offer suggestions.

So inspirational and educational is the Monitor that the question in my mind is, not how to use it, but how can anyone get along without it!
(Miss) M. E.

★ ★ ★

Theater His Hobby
Illinois

Dear Chairman:

For many years I have been enjoying the grand letters appearing in the Round Table and I am now taking this way of thanking you and the many friends for the wonderful minutes given me in reading those letters.

It fills me with joy when I read how each individual loves and tells of his own country but still wishes to share and hear from friends in other lands—what they are doing and how things are getting on. I do believe if each and every one who has the great privilege of reading and enjoying the Round Table would take the time to drop a note to it, say twice a year, our Chairman would be more than grateful. Not only that, but more space might be opened for more letters for us to enjoy.

I find the Monitor a great paper. I have been a member of a Monitor Group that meets twice a month and we have a wonderful two hours in hearing what we get out of our paper. We have eighteen topics and we had to talk ten minutes on each one. We would have them listed numerically so if I had number 1 at one meeting number 2 would be my topic the next meeting. At many of these meetings joy and gratitude have been expressed for the Monitor and I began to see the reason why, for I too was learning to see the Monitor as a paper that can give us every bit of education we are looking for.

The theater is my pet hobby. In the winter months a group of us have formed a Little Theater and give plays in the basement of a home that is arranged with a stage, lights, drops and scenery. It seats about fifty people and every performance the house is filled.
(Mr.) C. J. H.

★ ★ ★

And speaking of youth hostels again (we were, you know, at the beginning of this meeting), hostel travel is not entirely confined to hiking or biking, the AYH informs us. Those having winter vacations are taking ski trips from hostel to hostel, or in the hills around one hostel. As spring comes round, there will be flatboating—in collapsible rubber canoes—and horseback riding, too. Many of the Pennsylvania hostels are along the Horseshoe Trail for riders and hikers. New hostels are planned along good canoeing rivers. The call of the outdoors; Do you hear it?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil* please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Practicing What You Teach

Girls who are going to teach spend some of their time gaining practical experience in the different handicrafts that these days are the common experience of almost every American school child. These girls doing clay modeling are students in the Lesley School, Cambridge, Mass., a school which has two specialties, one a teacher-training course preparing graduates to teach pre-school kindergarten and elementary school children, the other a domestic science course in collaboration with Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, preparing young women for professional work in this field. There is also a one-year homemaking course.

Rain

The rain came walking through my garden.
I heard his footsteps along the path.
I jumped out of bed, and said, "Who is there?"

Doris Reine, 11 years

Jan Masaryk Will Speak At Dedication of Pitt Czecho-Slovak Room

Pittsburgh

Jan Masaryk, son of the late President Thomas G. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia and former Czecho-Slovak Minister to Great Britain, and Vladimir Hurban, Minister of Czecho-Slovakia to the United States, will both attend the dedication of the Czecho-Slovak room in the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning next Tuesday evening. Both are on the speaking program for the dedicatory services.

The Czecho-Slovak room is the fifth of the series of 17 nationality seminar rooms completed on the first floor of the Cathedral of Learning. This room, together with the Yugoslav, Hungarian, and Chinese rooms, will make the second unit of four rooms to be presented. Presentation of the room will take place in April.

The Masaryk Institute together with the Czecho-Slovak Circles of Pittsburgh are sponsoring a national anniversary dinner to commemorate the birth of the late President Masaryk. Following the dinner, guests will attend the dedicatory services of the Czecho-Slovak room.

The Czecho-Slovak room, a gift of the men and women of Czecho-Slovak origin who live in the Pittsburgh district, is the result of 15 years work on the part of the committee. Plans for the room were drawn by Bohumil Slama, one of the leading architects of Prague.

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See
Also
Saturday's
Education
Page for
advertising
of schools

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Exhibitions And Lectures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Newark Museum (Washington Park, West, Newark, N. J.) opened on February 25 a new Collectors' Exhibit, composed of early American tools, utensils, bootjacks and penny banks; and also English-made spatterware, once very popular in this country. These collections from American communities of 1800 to 1860, illustrate interesting phases of village and small-town life of the period, containing as they do both domestic implements and shop tools. They demonstrate the fact, too, that originality and an interest in design were prevalent. The same object of utility, such as bootjacks, are shown to have varied much in their form and ornamentation. Very amusing are some of the mechanical banks, where the coin is received and deposited by grotesque figures that cut up antics as they perform their duty. The exhibition will continue for six months.

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Cooper Union, Fourth Ave., and 8th Street, is showing until March 18 antique furniture, textiles, porcelains and drawings.

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The Museum of the City of New York is featuring old pewter, pottery, costumes and dolls that illustrate social life in old New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Craft Students' League of the Y. W. C. A., at 745 Tenth Ave., announces a series of 12 demonstration lectures on design, by Louis Wolchonok, on successive Friday evenings at seven-thirty o'clock, beginning Feb. 24.

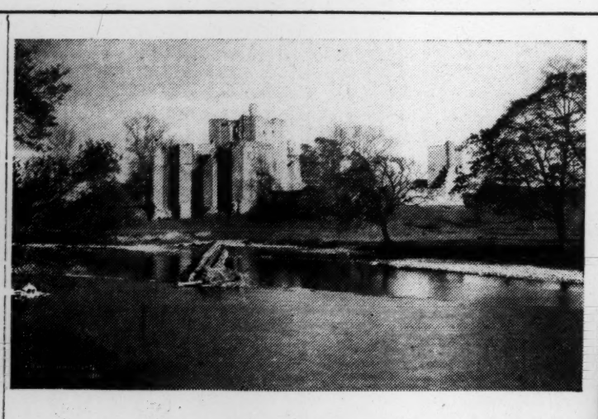
♪ ♪ ♪

Not everyone whom the knowledge would interest is aware of the large number of free lectures which are given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street. Available space prevents publishing the calendar here, but a bulletin called Lecture Program February-May, is available on request at the desk to the left of the entrance.

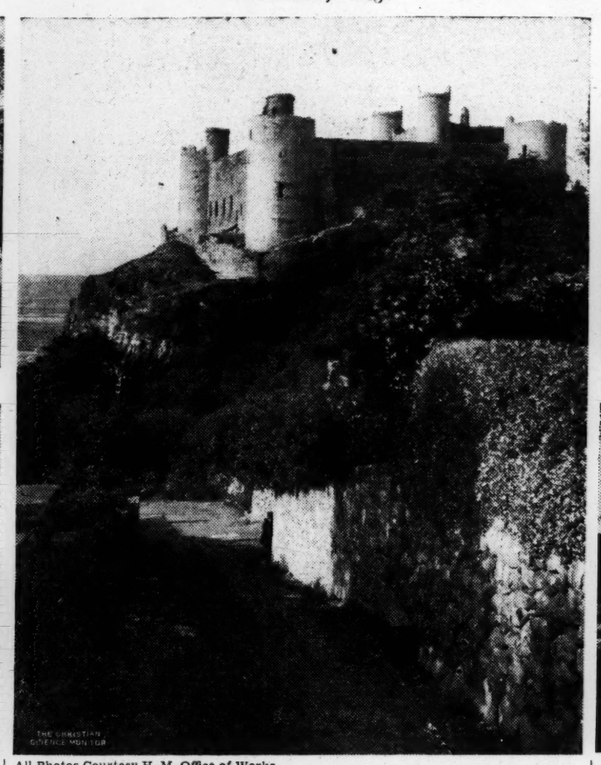
Many of these lectures are concerned with color in decoration. For instance, during March the following talks will be given by Miss Cornell at eleven-thirty a. m. in Classroom K:

March 3, Color in Dining Rooms.
March 10, Color in Bedrooms.
March 17, Color in Small Houses.
March 24, Color in Apartments.
March 31, Color in the House and Environment.

Woven and printed fabrics, wall papers, rugs, ceramics, silverware, and pictures, and their selection for our homes, are subjects of great value to the amateur. Some of them will be discussed during March on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock in groups that meet in the main hall; some at other times, and in classrooms.



About 5,000 ancient buildings and sites have been acquired for preservation by the British Government, among them being the castles pictured here. . . . Above, Brougham Castle, near Penrith, Cumberland. . . . Below, Dunstanborough, 1313, near Embleton, Northumberland.



All Photos Courtesy H. M. Office of Works

Harlech Castle, in Merioneth, Wales, was founded in 1285 by Edward I, and stands 200 feet above surrounding marsh. Its defense in 1468 inspired the thrilling martial song, "The March of the Men of Harlech."

Above, Kidwelly Castle, on Carmarthen Bay in Wales, founded 1094. Below, Goodrich Castle, also Norman, is situated on the River Wye, in Hereford, and is the scene of Wordsworth's "We Are Seven."

How England Preserves Its Antiquities

By Frank Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Preservation of the most important and interesting ruins in England, Wales and Scotland, is one function of H. M. Office of Works. Under the advice of various learned bodies, such as The Royal Institute of British Architects, this office publishes from time to time lists of "monuments"—(ancient buildings, ruins, and areas) the preservation of which is of national importance. Once a monument is scheduled the owner cannot make any alterations to it except after giving the Commissioners three months' notice in writing of his intention; and any work done must be carried out by their leave and with their advice. Penalty for contravention—a fine not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.

Regulations Please Owners

That may sound a trifle severe, but in practice it works admirably with the minimum of friction; the vast majority of owners of important remains are willing and anxious to assist, and value the experience and advice freely given by the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate. In a limited number of specially interesting cases (Kenilworth Castle is an example) repair and guardianship are undertaken at the cost of the State, which last year earmarked £81,730 for the purpose.

Private Preservation Encouraged

Local authorities and individuals are encouraged to preserve their own antiquities and are offered, not interference, but the services of skilled specialists. It is not solely a matter of preserving crumbling stones. There are such things as ancient British camps and Danish mounds, which are liable to destruction by other means than demolition. A man might find himself the owner of an estate which contained a wonderful early camp on a hill, and take a fancy to build a house in the middle of it, thus spoiling the whole character of the place. He must consult with the Commissioners before he can lay a single brick. Local farmers in the extreme north of England can no longer use the Roman Wall as a stone quarry as the builders of the eleventh century Priory of St. Botolph at Colchester (itself in the care of the Commission) used the flint and bricks from former Roman buildings.

Not every tourist from abroad, and by no means every Britisher, realizes how rich Britain is in scattered monuments which take one back through the centuries until the imagination is lost in the dim beginnings of pre-history, of which no record remains beyond the indications revealed by the spades of archaeologists. How vivid a reconstruction is possible when undertaken on a scientific basis was shown last year by the excavations at the most impressive ancient British camp in the country, Maiden Castle, near Dorchester. As a result, the detailed story of the siege and final assault of the fortress by the Roman invaders was established.

Many "Monuments" Are Small

Naturally, not all the monuments in the schedule are of this size or importance. Many range from megalithic temples such as Stonehenge to simple Celtic crosses; from Danish barrows to the Tower of London. They include—rather oddly—the wonderful Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, which appears in the list because it was in constant use as the House of Commons from the date of its building in the middle of the thirteenth century until the middle of the sixteenth century. The Abbey itself is in the care of the Dean and Chapter.

The First Commissioner of Works, in addition to the upkeep of these 5,000 ancient monuments, is responsible for the structure of Britain's diplomatic and consular buildings abroad, with a resident architect at Istanbul and Shanghai. He supplies furniture for Government offices, looks after the cottages of coastguards; buys coal for the prisons; and keeps the Royal Palaces in repair. He also sees to it that lawns are cut, flowers grown and trees pruned in the Royal Parks, and employs 600 gardeners for the purpose.

Some New Books on Interior Decoration

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The conception and contents of Commonsense In Home Decoration happily realize the hopes raised by its title. Published by Greenberg, 67 West 44th St., New York, and selling at $2.75, the author is Carl Maas, an editor of House Beautiful and formerly editor of other magazines in the same field.

Opening with a chapter on Furniture Arrangement, the book's practical nature is learned at once, without preface of tedious theory. The first consideration is the proper placement of furniture for the particular uses of a room. Then come provisions for traffic, for desirable balance and for proportion.

This does seem to be common sense order of procedure, though some theorists do seem to put appearances ahead of convenience. As a matter of fact, all factors have to work together flexibly, with no one rigidly dominating, to produce the results that are satisfactory, aesthetically and practically. Planning locations for all pieces by means of paper cutouts ¼ inch to the foot, is facilitated by many typical outlines, intended to be traced.

Under the heading The Decorative Scheme, furniture styles are explained briefly, with emphasis on the type of home and room for which each is most suitable. A single page summarizes this matter. Colors have the common sense consideration in nearly 30 pages of ingenious tabulation that includes six points relating to each of seven colors, and results in 116 color formulas. Though this may sound complicated, in reality it is simple and appears practical. Walls, floors, fabrics are topics of other chapters written in equally simple and helpful manner.

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Whittlesey House, New York City, has done a commendable piece of book making in the publication of Refurbishing the Home, written by Carl G. B. Knauff and priced at $2.75. The author is director of interior decoration studios bearing his name, and lecturer on the subject with which his business is concerned. Creditable examples of his professional work appear in several illustrations, and the text shows that he is familiar with the multitude of home furnishing materials that are available as fabrics, woods, wall coverings, cabinet work, and the rest. Treatments of walls, ceilings and floors are explained, and color in the home has due attention.

It seems to this reviewer that the author steps from the firm ground of metropolitan interior decorating, into very deep water, when he ventures to advise people far and near how to "refurbish" their homes with their own hands, to the extent of attempting work which belongs to skilled trades.

Is it not showing too much optimism to expect that mere text, however explicit and intelligent, and the purchase of the listed tools, will qualify readers to lay hardwood floors, upholster furniture, paper parlors, install electric light fixtures, make over mattresses, calcimine ceilings and the like?

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Perhaps because there is nothing of novelty or special interest in any of the traditional (or "period") styles, Decorative Art 1939 illustrates only the most modern examples of houses, showing exterior and interior views and furnishings of all sorts. Hundreds of pictures, a dozen of them in color, are of the excellent quality for which these publishers are well known. They include every type of decorative material and objects from metal kitchenware to rich fabrics. Homes shown in elevation and plan were selected from America, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, France as well as England, the country of the publishers. Each room of a house is revealed in numerous examples, that taken together bring up to the present moment one's information concerning prevailing contemporary taste in furnishings in European countries and America. The Studio Ltd, London, and Studio Publications, Inc., New York, are publishers. Price, $3.50 in paper, $4.50 in cloth

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The third of a series devoted to as many sections of the eastern states, the volume Colonial Interiors; Federal and Greek Revival, is by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard and is published by William Helburn at $15. Its large pages, 9 by 13 inches are taken up by about 250 views within homes built between the late 1600's and around 1820, houses found chiefly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, others being in New York, Maryland and New Hampshire.

The better types of different decades were selected, rather than the more modest, nearly all views showing some degree of effort at architectural effect. Details of major importance are assigned to sections in the arrangement, doors, stairs, fireplaces and mantels, being among the divisions. Principal rooms are arranged likewise, on successive pages, each one of the many views having title and date, but no other information. As an architects' reference work it should be of value, which is increased by several scale drawings of important features.

A Home Near the Equator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, B. E. Africa

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your article on the unfurnished house for $1,975, which appeared in a Saturday's issue of the Monitor some months ago, interested me very much, because at that time I was contemplating building one of similar size for myself in Kenya Colony.

The little place is now completed. I enclose a picture and plan of it, as I feel they may be of interest to some of our readers. It has turned out most attractive, and at the same time a compact and comfortable little home.

It has a thatched roof and the walls are made of mud and wattle, washed over with a thin coat of cement which makes it very smooth and gives a pleasing finish. The house consists of a living room, two bedrooms, bathroom, and store, etc. Kitchen and boys' quarters are outside.

A great feature of the living room is its verandah, which is almost as large as the room itself, and has French windows taking up the entire wall on one side. These fold right back, giving one the full benefit of the beautiful view. It has a large stone fireplace, where a log fire burns brightly most evenings, which are usually quite chilly in this part of the world.

The entire building, including water pipes, hot water tank, and rain water tank has been completed for £160 ($800.) This figure does not include such items as bath, wash basin, lavatory, kitchen stove and sink.

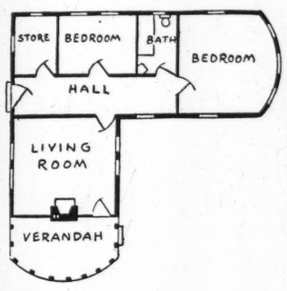
Sitting on my verandah I can see giraffe, zebra, ostrich, wildebeest, and many other species of wild game to be found in this region.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Beaty

Within two or three degrees of the Equator, in East Africa, there are temperatures such as are habitual to few readers elsewhere. Yet, many of them will welcome details of construction suited to high heat, as they plan to provide for this extreme in summer homes of the temperate zone. This wattle-and-daub house has two large rooms, aside from bedroom and bath, excellent ventilation and a picturesque exterior.



Furniture For Double Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Furniture fashions for 1939 reveal increasing interest in serviceable two-way, or even three-way, furniture. Modern practical thought demands adaptability, and recently lowered timber costs are reflected in reduced prices and a healthy stimulus for better values.

The taste for lighter woods is well sustained, as most limed and waxed finishes are quickly cleaned with warm soapy water. The newest effect, pink-cream, is specially effective, and provides the perfect answer to a pastel ensemble. Good designs in simple craft work are also shown, using cream oak with walnut bandings, and a natural mahogany closely resembling the Australian variety. Though comparatively inexpensive, these blonde woods must be worked from selected timbers, as it is essential that they be free from any trace of grain fault or color blemish. Children's bedroom suites, fashioned like their elders', are another growing fashion, as the delight of imitation is a strong incentive to tidiness.

Increase of two-way apartment or flat living, is indicated by the steady demand for divan and settee beds. One of the largest manufacturers in England admits that divan sales are increasing out of all proportion, even for bigger houses. In the case of larger establishments, the demand is partly explainable by brief comparison of style as well as comfort. Freed from footboard and fully upholstered, there is strong comfort appeal in the modern lounge divan.

Small apartment kitchen cabinets now enter the living room, but with a definitely dining-room air. Designed like a china cabinet, with leaded panes to display storage jars of glass or pottery, this new design offers ample housing for food, and the usual culinary fitments unfold for action during the day.

In spite of settee ends and infinite varieties of table topping, fashion is still faithful to the occasional table. Now it claims attention by quick conversion for three different functions. Executed in fine oak or walnut veneers, the design has a felt lined reversible top that quickly slides into position for games. The whole unit tucks away compactly, with the polished side upward, to form a decorative fire screen.

More Durable Slip Covers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Having many possibilities for home makers, a new fabric for slip covers on living room furniture was introduced at the mid-winter curtain and drapery show at the Merchandise Mart here. Called "Gibraltar Cloth," it is one of the toughest and most durable materials yet seen for slip cover purposes. Even though it is heavy and tightly woven, it comes in dainty and beautiful floral patterns, in lovely lavenders, rose, green, yellow, and rust.

To help the homemaker assemble her colors for a group of slip covers, which it is now quite the vogue to use in informal living rooms, the manufacturers have given a very distinctive floral pattern; also, they have selected two of the basic colors of a pattern and produced them in plain materials to go with the flowered design.

If one chooses a morning glory pattern, for instance, with blues, lavenders, and rose on a medium blue background, she can at the same time secure this same medium blue in a plain fabric, of the same quality and texture for another chair. Besides, she can find the prominent yellow in the pattern repeated in a plain material for still another piece of furniture.

This shortens the job of the home maker who too often has to go running from store to store with a little sample of chintz, or printed linen, or what-not, trying to find a plain fabric which will blend with it. This is all done by the manufacturer in the case of Gibraltar cloth. A sofa slip cover made of the floral pattern, with perhaps two chairs, each of a plain color which blends in with the floral design, usually make a very pleasing room.

For a Breakfast Room

Walls and ceiling sunny yellow; floor, orange-salmon; furniture and window frames blue-green, make a cheerful kitchen-breakfast room. Moldings and touches of bittersweet in the accessories give accents to the scheme.

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QUIZ

FOR PEOPLE WHO
BUY THINGS

1. Can you read?
2. Do you read the advertisements?
3. Do you chuckle at shoppers who rush frantically from store to store and counter to counter looking for bargains when they might have saved time, energy, and their cheerful dispositions by sitting in a comfortable chair for ten minutes and scanning the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor?

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Commerce and Finance

FTC Spokesman Lays U. S. Economic Ills to Monopoly Controls

Business and Industry

'Spenders' Assert Deficit Financing Raises Production

The following is the second of a series of articles on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

II. Government Spending vs. Budget Balancing

The purpose of Fortune's Round Table has been to explore the reasons why, despite the large Government expenditures of the past six years, national income remains below that of 1929 and private enterprise is not absorbing the unemployed. We have inquired into the question of whether the present fiscal policy of the Government is a necessary corrective to the defects in our economic system, or whether it is an obstacle to long-term recovery. In this connection we have examined the contrasting views of two schools, which we shall call the Government-spending and the budget-balancing schools.

According to the Government-spending school our economic system is no longer able to expand on the old lines. The nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the industrialization of North America and a large part of the rest of the world. With the assistance of foreign capital and immigrants the American people opened mines, built railways, and created cities. Government greatly stimulated private enterprise by bestowing tariffs, franchises, and patents, and by granting lands, forests, and minerals. When a depression threw men out of work they could move on to the frontier and make a new start in life. Today, however, the territorial frontier has disappeared, and our natural resources can no longer be given away.

Growth in Population

In the past the growth of population was as important as the territorial frontier in stimulating business expansion. Between 1850 and 1937 the number of people in this country increased from 23,000,000 to 129,000,000, providing a constantly growing market. The rate of increase is now slowing up, and statisticians calculate that by 1970 population will have reached its maximum.

The American economy, it is argued, would have been injured much sooner by the closing of the frontier and the slowing of population increase had it not been for our participation in the World War. The export of munitions and supplies to Europe gave a spurt to business, which continued during the reconstruction period as the result of our foreign loans. Such loans led to the export of goods rather than of money; and to produce such goods new factories were built, thereby consuming savings and giving employment. The United States Congress, however, was unwilling to allow the import of foreign goods and services to make the full repayment of these loans possible. With the end of the post-War boom the lending of our savings to foreigners could no longer be counted upon as a stimulus to business.

The Government-spending school insists that the existence of American business has always depended upon some subsidy, direct or indirect; and that, owing to the extravagant exploitation of our natural resources, and the disappearance of foreign loans, new forms of subsidy must be found. America is now a settled country. There are few mines to be opened or cities to be built. As the result of technological progress it does not require so much investment to replace existing equipment as a few years ago.

Consequently, the American system is confronted with an excess of savings that cannot find a profitable outlet. Large Government expenditure, it is argued, is the best and simplest means of extending a new form of subsidy to business and of maintaining an equilibrium between savings and purchasing power. This school argues that if permanent stagnation in our economy is to be avoided Government must engage in large-scale expenditures. It contends that the mechanical effect of increased spending, whether public or private, is bound to be an increase of production and income.

According to this view the improvement in business since 1932 has been largely due to Government spending. When the Federal Government was nearly brought into balance by reduction of expenditure in 1937 a new depression appeared. It is argued that should Government today similarly attempt to balance the budget, there would be a new economic collapse. If unemployment still exists, it is because Government has not spent enough.

Total Public Debt

This spending policy has not, it is argued, led to an oppressive debt burden, Today the interest burden of the Federal debt is less than 2 per cent of the national income, and it is paid to Americans who, in so far as they are also Federal taxpayers, compensate themselves. The total of public and private debt now is not much larger than in 1929. If private debt has declined its place has been taken by public investment, which has salvaged our physical resources, increased national production, and kept the unemployed from starving.

Finally it is contended that so long as men are out of work the effect of deficit financing is to increase production rather than prices. Thus there is no danger of uncontrolled inflation. Eventually, Government spending is bound to increase the national income to a far greater extent than the amount expended. If suitable income taxes are imposed, Government revenues will increase and the budget will be brought into balance. Large Government spending, it is concluded, has become a permanent necessity, not only to improve our physical resources and meet social changes, but also to absorb excess private savings and distribute the purchasing power necessary to consume the products of factories and farms. Only when the American public accepts these principles can we hope to have full employment and permanent recovery.

These views are challenged by the budget-balancing school. The theory that American business cannot exist without Government subsidies in their opinion is unproved. Admitting that excessive tariffs, land grants, and other favors stimulated certain industries in the past, it is argued that such subsidies were at the expense of business as a whole, or of future generations, and accentuated maladjustments of a speculative nature, which the country is now struggling to overcome.

British Rayon Trade Arranges Price Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — An agreement stabilizing rayon fabric prices on a slightly higher level until April 30 was concluded by the Milanese & Warp Fabric Association at a meeting Monday. Representatives of British Celanese, Courtaulds, and other rayon yarn manufacturers were present.

Although price cutting is now virtually abolished, other measures will probably be taken to improve co-operation within the trade and these will be discussed at a further meeing of the Association Thursday.

This agreement should put the whole industry on a much sounder footing, and although arrangements will be taken to revise prices after April 30, it is understood there will be no reduction.

Federal Treasurer Says 'No New Money' Borrowings Mar. 15

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said today the Treasury would borrow "no new money" but would refund $1,294,000,000 worth of notes on March 15.

The securities to be refunded are two and one eighth per cent notes which mature June 15.

The securities to be offered in exchange for them will be decided upon at a conference Wednesday between Mr. Morgenthau and the executive committee of the Federal Reserve Board's open market committee.

The Secretary said the Treasury, whose working cash balance now is over $2,750,000,000, had enough money to pay its bills at least until April 1.

In the meantime, the first two weeks of March will bring income tax payments, as the first installment on 1938 taxes becomes due on March 15.

On its previous quarterly financing dates this fiscal year, the Treasury has borrowed $1,500,000,000 of "new money," or cash to pay operating expenses, in excess of refunding operations.

N. Y. City Receipts Top Expenses in '38

NEW YORK (AP)—A report showing that New York City's receipts during 1938 amounted to $1,425,046,489 and its disbursements to $1,403,811,129 was made public today by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick.

The city's balance as of Dec. 31, 1938, he said, was $116,838,707.

The largest source of income during the year was borrowings—$579,984,750.

Gain in Gov't Farm Mortgage Holdings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's holdings of the total mortgage debt of American farmers have increased from 12 to 40 per cent in the last decade.

The Farm Credit Administration said that about 35 per cent of all farms in the United States carried mortgages in 1938. The debt was estimated at about $7,082,000,000. Federal Land Banks and land bank commissioners held mortgages totaling $2,835,900,000.

The increase in Government holdings came about through refinancing operations in which the Government took over loans previously held by private lending agencies.

Brewster Aeronautical Offers Additional Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—Brewster Aeronautical Corp., airplane manufacturers, announce an offering of 90,000 additional capital shares to its stockholders at the rate of $8.50 a share, stockholders being allowed to buy one of the new shares for each four shares held.

Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., investment bankers, are underwriting the issue.

James Work, President of Brewster, explained: "The additional stock will supply capital for present and anticipated new business. Brewster now is working on an order for 54 fighters placed by the Government.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

South Is Favored In Rate Case In Report to ICC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southern states won a first round victory in the Interstate Commerce Commission in their fight for lower freight rates to Northern markets.

Commissioner William E. Lee and Examiner Michael T. Corcoran reported to the commission that rates on 13 commodity groups were "unduly prejudicial" to Southern producing points "to the extent such rates are upon levels higher than at present in effect on like articles within the North."

Furthermore, the report said there was no substantial argument why the rate level for a given commodity shipped from a Southern to a Northern point should be higher than the level of rates between two Northern points of equal distance.

Uniform Rates Desirable

"The desirability of rate structures providing reasonably uniform rates on like articles which are or may be produced in different sections of the country from such sections to common markets, is not open to serious question," the report said.

"The maintenance on such articles of rates reflecting territorial differences in rate levels, thereby creating rate walls along the borders of rate territories, tends to prevent a nationwide development of industry and is not conducive to the promotion of the best interests of either the carriers as a whole or the country as a whole."

The articles on which the report said rates were "unduly prejudicial" were: Stoves, stone, plumbers' goods, cast iron pipe fittings, cast iron service boxes, iron body valves, fire hydrants, brass pipe fittings, brass cocks and valves, soapstone and talc, excelsior, papeteries (paper goods), and chinaware. The report also labeled the rates on most of these articles "unreasonable." Excepted from the "unreasonable" label were plumbers' goods, excelsior, papeteries, and chinaware.

The Northern, or "official" rate territory, is bounded roughly on the South by the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and on the West by the Mississippi River.

Not Immediately Effective

On other commodities, the report said, "the rates assailed are not shown to be unlawful." These were hollow ware (cast iron skillets, pots and pans), fireplace fixtures, electrical appliances, boots and shoes, metal furniture, cosmetics, canned goods, cordage and binder twine.

The report recommended, however, against an immediate order fixing the new rates.

"In view," it said, "of the rather extensive revision which the findings require it seems desirable from a practical standpoint that in the first instance the parties should attempt to agree upon the specific bases which are to be established, with subsequent reference to the commission of any details upon which agreement can not be reached."

It pointed out that although the rates on only a limited number of commodities were at issue, "there are principles involved in passing on the lawfulness of these rates, to which the complaint and the evidence introduced in support thereof are largely addressed, the determination of which will probably affect the rates not only on the commodities specifically named in the complaint, but on other traffic as well."

The complaint in the case was filed with the commission on May 26, 1937, by the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The New York Central and other railroads were named defendants.

Your Income Tax

No. 25

Automobile Deductions

With the number of automobile owners registering in the millions, the question of deductions for the cost of operation and maintenance of a motor car frequently arises. The purchase price of an automobile, whether it is to be used for business or pleasure, cannot be deducted from gross income. If used for business, it is a capital expenditure; if used for pleasure, it is a personal expenditure — both deductions being expressly prohibited by the income tax law.

Several deductions, however, are allowable in connection with the cost of maintenance and operation of an automobile, used either for business or pleasure. If used exclusively for business, deductions may be taken for the cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, and other necessary operation and upkeep expenses. Depreciation based on the cost of the car and its estimated usual life, also is deductible.

Other deductible items are as follows: Sums paid during the taxable year for registration fees, drivers' licenses, personal-property tax, and municipal taxes; interest on money borrowed for the purchase of a motor car, either for business or for pleasure; loss sustained by reason of damage while car is being used for business; provided such loss is not covered by insurance or otherwise; damages paid for injury to another, provided that the car was being used for business at the time, and the damage was not covered by insurance or otherwise; and the amount paid for insurance on motor vehicles used for business purposes.

Installs Audichron

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The First National Bank in St. Louis has just completed installation in its South lobby of an ingenious machine called the Audichron, which automatically gives the correct time over the telephone, day or night. If you call or dial Garfield 2511, you will hear a pleasant feminine voice say, "Correct time, courtesy First National Bank of St. Louis"—or some such brief statement, followed by the correct time. The telephone number is not the Bank's regular number, but a special one for this time service only.

Banks Battle Over Giving SEC Control of Bond Indentures

By Harold Eleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent Washington reports of jurisdictional jealousy between the SEC and the Federal Reserve Board over the so-called Barkley bill for corporate trusteeships seems to add another conflict to the many that have raged round this bill.

Wall Street itself is a camp divided over the advisability of the bill, which would amend the Securities Act of 1933 to put the writing of bond indentures under control of the Securities and Exchange Commission. By and large the commercial bankers are on one side and the investment bankers on the other.

The Barkley bill originated out of an investigation made by the SEC in 1935 and 1936 into the operations of trustees under the indentures of corporate bond flotations. The life of some 400 indentures was studied, and while a good proportion of the abuses uncovered were in connection with real estate mortgages, particularly those issued by the Straus people, the report purported to show up laxities on the part of the corporate trust departments of some of the large New York banks.

Trustee, Nominal or Actual?

The banks, nominally acting as trustees, had failed to notify bondholders of impending or actual defaults; had acted on defaults only when pressed by bond-holders' committees; had pulled their own money out of companies on the edge of bankruptcy; and had acted as trustees when they had conflicting interests, direct or indirect.

The New York banks, however, by and large performed their trustee function as well as had been expected and in most cases even better, but there was a wide discrepancy between the nominal functions of a corporate trustee and the actual functions. The banks' fees were insufficient for them to afford to act as watchdogs, and when Commissioner William O. Douglas implied that "trustees should be real trustees" he was using the word in the highest fiduciary sense, so that critics promptly replied that if the banks tried to live up to such standards, or if such standards were habitually written into indentures, the banks would either have to give up acting as trustee, or would have to increase their fees enormously, or their depositors would have to stand the cost. The feeling was, as Mr. J. M. B. Hoxsie, then secretary of the Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List put it, that "we must be careful, or trusteeship will cost more than interest."

Banks, Commission Argue

One story here is that the banks here were first given to understand that the Commission would sit down with them before bringing out its report, but it didn't, which, plus some parts of its report, made them mad. Then when they answered back, the Barkley bill was introduced the following year (May 6, 1937), and it said the banks couldn't be trustees on bonds of corporations to whom their commercial departments lent money. They got worried, the story goes, and went down and talked it out with the Commission.

The Commission was willing to talk, but then the banks proposed a voluntary code, to be supervised by the Federal Reserve authorities. The Commission then said no, we are going to regulate you by law. So the banks again sat down with the Commission and got it to modify the bill.

Then the banks struck some kind of a deal with the Commission, not to oppose the bill, in exchange for these modifications. Furthermore, the insurance companies and the savings banks gave their cautious approval, and in the summer of 1937, with opposition to the bill at a minimum, the SEC could have pushed it to enactment.

For some reason it didn't, and hearings were again resumed last Spring. The banks here again gave lip service to the bill, and obtained further amendments which made it seem to them "workable." The amendments allowed them, within well-defined limits, to continue their commercial relations with corporations on whose bonds they acted as corporate trustees.

Adjustment was made to permit the so-called "rescue loans," by permitting the banks to get such loans back, up to four months before a default. After that, as the law was changed to read, anything they pulled out had to be held in escrow and ultimately split with the bondholders so that the trustee bank would share the latter's loss.

Strait Jacket of Laws

While the original objections which came from the banks were thus being taken care of, objections began to develop from other sources. (Vociferous objections continued from the Chicago (commerical banks). The investment bankers began to wake up to the implications of the bill, the United States Chamber of Commerce came out against it, and some corporations began to grumble about the difficulties it would put in the way of their financing

These difficulties arose out of the authority granted the SEC in the bill to sit in at the writing of indentures. The dilemma usual in the case of regulatory measures appeared, whether to put the business into a strait jacket of laws, which in this case would have meant a fixed set of standards for indenture-writing, or whether to leave a wide latitude to a regulatory authority. Either way had its serious objections, either way its advantages. The patient but persistent SEC consented to further re-writing, but the bill didn't pass, and it came up again last month

By this time the investment bankers had got their second wind, and the Chairman of the Federal Legislation Committee of the Investment Bankers' Association, John K. Starkweather, went down to Washington and gave the most effective testimony yet given against the bill.

Difficulties Face Underwriters

The current objection is that the proposed SEC power to sit in on the writing of indentures will slow down corporate flotations (act as a "business deterrent," to use Secretary Morgenthau's term). It means that the onerous work of getting up registration material must be invested in the hopeful speculation that at the last moment the Commission will not throw out the indenture.

In 13 places in the present bill the Commission is given discretion "if in its judgment it is found to be in the public interest and for the protection of investors." Legal representatives of the borrowers, of the probable corporate trustee, and of the underwriters, must go down to Washington and get an advance O. K. from the Commission on the indenture before it is safe to go ahead with the other work of registration, so it is charged.

They can't all, naturally, talk to the Commissioners themselves, but must mull around with juniors, risking reversal by the Commission itself. If the Commission then issues a negative order, the people who have worked on the issue have no court appeal.

Under the Securities Act of 1933, as it now stands, the Commission's power is limited to making certain of "full disclosure." Under the amendment proposed in the Barkley bill, the Commission, despite hedges to the contrary, would have the authority to O. K. or veto an indenture. This risk the investment bankers don't like, for obvious reasons. It is similar to the clauses in the Utility Act of 1935 which gave the Commission authority to pass on the desirability of a utility issue.

Number of Steel Workers Nears 1929

NEW YORK (AP) — The average number of men employed in the steel industry in the United States in 1938 approached within 3 per cent the total in the "boom days" of 1929, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

Last year's average was 443,000 employees, compared with 458,000 in 1929, but substantially below the 572,000 employed in 1937.

Hourly wage earnings increased last year to 83 cents, compared with 82 cents in 1937 and 65.4 cents in 1929.

Because of reduced weekly hours of labor, the total steel pay rolls fell off, despite the hourly wage increase, to $613,000,000 in 1938, compared with $841,000,000 in 1929 and $976,000,000 in 1937.

Blame for Slow U. S. Recovery Is Put on Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Monopolistic control in great industries was blamed for America's slow recovery from the 1929 business collapse by a spokesman for the Federal Monopoly Committee today who declared that a growth of "concentrated ecoonmic power" would lead the United States to "some form of authoritarian government."

The speaker was Willis J. Ballinger, appearing in behalf of the Federal Trade Commission, marking the introduction of what may be, in many respects, the most important phase so far in the work of the Temporary National Economic Committee. Fifteen years experience by the Federal Trade Commission has been culled to offer vivid examples of bottle-necks in American industry attributed to monopoly and economic control.

In the course of the hearing 13 specific examples of major industries will be presented, Mr. Ballinger declared today, "showing the existence of monopolistic practices at the present time." As in the studies of patent monopolies, life insurance companies with their vast stores of capital, and other aspects investigated by the committee, much of the material will be familiar to economists, but will be for the first time correlated into the general study of monopoly.

Monopoly Gets the Blame

Mr. Ballinger advanced the thesis that democracies in the past had fallen through the growth of monopolistic power, and drew a somber picture of the extent to which similar proclivities already exist in the United States. Facts and figures of the presentation, in specific industries, will be offered later.

"The first fact that must be recognized as the basic cause of the present investigation," he said, "is that the laws against monopoly, beginning in 1890, as generally construed by the courts, have proved ineffective in preventing the steady growth of monopolistic practices in American industry."

Linking modern capitalism with democracy, the witness defined the term as meaning "a system of free markets where any man may sell his labor or his products according to the laws of supply and demand." Under such a definition, he said, capitalism and democracy had been linked through the ages in common protection against the growth of concentrated economic power. Now again today, he declared, the "old historic struggle" is being repeated, in "the efforts of democracy to save its partner capitalism from its ancient foe—predatory business practices which destroy free enterprise."

Describing "oil kings, match kings, soap kings" in America, Mr. Ballinger said "the great overlord who will draw them all together into a perfect plutocratic dictatorship has not yet appeared; but there are portents in the heavens which betoken his opportunity."

"Our country," he continued, "has slipped down from a precarious peak of prosperity into a long plateau of depression. The question is a vital one, whether we are at the end of our growth as a free democracy." According to Mr. Ballinger's thesis, the current sluggishness of business is attributable to the same factors "that have destroyed capitalism in the past," the strictures and obstructions to trade due to controlled markets.

Price Rises Seen Excessive

"The failure of controlled prices to follow the falling market in 1930 was apparently a factor in prolonging and deepening the collapse of production and employment," he asserted.

"Artificially high prices appear to have been a factor in the unwholesome lack of buying power that has so long interfered with recovery.

"In 1936 and 1937, it seems that artificial and excessive increases in prices were in part responsible for limiting the growth of prosperity and turning the curve of production downward.

"The fact appears to be established that price and production controls, set up in the hope of obtaining larger profits at the expense of the business system as a whole, have succeeded in so poisoning the whole system as to defeat their own purpose. . . .

"There appears to be symptoms indicating that monopoly has so far weakened the body of capitalism that both are in danger of dissolution, to be followed, as in other nations, by some kind of authoritarian social order which would be highly distasteful to the American people."

Mr. Ballinger expressed opposition to any type of "planned economy," and in answer to a question of Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, specifically included a revival of NRA in the list. He charged that in efforts to permit free business to organize and establish its own rules of action, as in cartels, whether privately or by government, "the result will inevitably be to cover all business into a monopoly system."

"This road leads directly to some form of authoritarian government," he declared. "The abandonment of free capitalism here, as in other nations, will require the abandonment of democracy."

Names "Monopoly" Industries

Preceded by Mr. Ballinger today, and by the succeeding introductory statements of Frank A. Fetter formerly professor at Princeton and John T. Flynn, economist, the Federal Trade Commission proposes to launch into an unprecedented public review of its years of monopoly-fighting, in the course of which there is promised specific, hard-hitting reference to what it has found in the following industries:

Steel, farm machinery, milk, cheese, poultry, gsh, artichokes, sulphur, rubber, liquor, and possibly the glass container and tobacco industries. Commissioner Erwin L. Davis explained today the body's authority specifically touched monopoly, concentration of economic power, and financial control over production and distribution of goods.

Mr. Ballinger raised the pertinent question of how the commission recognizes "monopoly" when it finds it.

It is not the question of legality or illegality today, he said, or whether a trade bottle-neck is within the law. But—

"When the economist sees prices stubbornly resisting the influence of falling demand, holding steadily to a high level while production shrinks almost to nothing—he knows that competition has ceased to work at that point, though proof of any conspiracy to fix prices may be impossible or exceedingly precarious.

Hits Collusion on Prices

"When he sees technical improvements reducing costs in an industry, with no corresponding reduction in the price of the product, he knows that something is there that is not good for the health of the competitive system.

"When he finds the Government confronted with a number of bids, presumed to be secret, all identical to the last cent, it is clear to him that some obstruction is lodged in the arteries of trade.

"When he finds in industries excessive profits and inflexible prices, or excessive production and inflexible prices, or rising prices and falling costs of production, over a long period of time, he knows that monopolistic conditions are present, even though the detection of any conspiracy to restrain the law of supply and demand may be hopeless or extremely difficult."

ICC Approves Refinancing Of Cincinnati Terminal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company's refinancing proposal. It authorized the issuance and sale of $12,000,000 of first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds to be sold at 106.763 and accrued interest.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to call a like amount of 5 per cent gold bonds.

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Italian Hardware—Imports into Italy of tools and implements for arts, trades, and agriculture during the first 10 months of 1938 totaled 14,895 quintals, a decrease of 3,657 quintals, or 19.71 per cent, in volume as compared with the like period in 1937. Germany was the leading supplier to the market during the year with 86 per cent of the total volume imported, as compared with 88 per cent during the like period in 1937. The United States supplied 4 per cent of the volume of imports in 1938, compared with 4.5 per cent in 1937.

Italian Grapes—Production of grapes in Italy during 1938 totaled 59,709,210 quintals to record an increase of 3,454,510 quintals ,or 6.14 per cent over the 1937 output. During 1938, total area devoted to the specialized cultivation of grapes amounted to 2,374,790 acres, an increase of 19,150 acres over 1937. The area under promiscuous cultivation declined from 7,298,115 during 1937 to 7,287,345 acres in 1938.

Italian Cotton—The Italian cotton crop of 1938 is provisionally estimated at about 44,000 bales of 478 pounds, or more than double the 1937 crop, which amounted to about 20,000 bales. The area planted to cotton in 1938 totaled 91,000 acres, or 67 per cent over the 1937 area of 54,000 acres.

Italian Tobacco—Imports of leaf tobacco into Italy during the first nine months of 1938 totaled 6,094,616 pounds, compared with 1,940,930 pounds during the like period of 1937, with all countries participating in the trade furnishing increased amounts. Imports from Bulgaria increased from 596,565 pounds in the nine months of 1937 to 4,176,835 pounds in the nine months of 1937 to 4,176,835 pounds in the like period of 1938. The area under cultivation in Italy prior to the World War totaled only 7,500 hectares. The area now planted totals about 33,000 hectares. Production of tobacco in Italy at present approximated 4,000 tons annually.

Greek Olives—Production of the olive and olive oil in Greece for the crop year 1938-39 is estimated at 6,975,100 gallons of olives and 23,499,000 gallons of olive oil.

Greek Foreign Trade—The foreign trade of Greece during the first 10 months of 1938 showed a slight decrease in imports and a somewhat larger increase in exports. Imports were valued at about $122,354,920 as compared with $124,526,410 in the like period of 1937. Exports were valued at $68,396,670 as compared with $65,489,930 in 1937. Among the leading import commodities, gains were recorded by coal, sugar, and fuel oil. Wheat imports declined although shipments from the United States increased. Among the exports, tobacco shipments were substantially larger than in the first 10 months of 1937. Shipments of raisins and olives also increased but the most important gain was in olive oil exports.

Greek Steel Imports—The total volume of imports by Greece of the three principal items among iron and steel semi-manufactures during the first nine months of 1938 were lower by more than 20,000 metric tons than in the like period of 1937. During the period under review total imports amounted to 74,383 metric tons, as compared with 94,899 metric tons during the first nine months of the previous year. The share of the United States in the 1938 months was 6.3 per cent, compared with 5.2 in 1937.

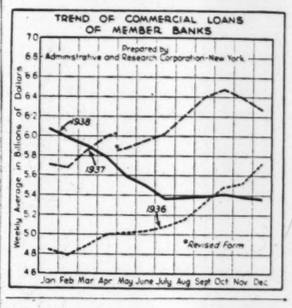
Movies in Greece—During the 1937-38 theatrical season, 315 feature motion picture films were released of which 187 were of United States origin. However, there was a marked decline in American participation in the Greek film trade during 1938 as compared with 1937. This was partly due to the improvement in French production and partly to the failure of American films to arouse interest and prove commercially profitable.

Bulgarian Trade—Bulgarian trade with the United States during 1938 exceeded the record figure established in 1929, imports showing an increase of 32 per cent and exports 40 per cent compared with 1937. This development is mainly due to the increasing Bulgarian shipments of leaf tobacco, which in turn have stimulated a slow but steady growth in imports from the United States. Principal purchases from the United States during 1938 showing gains over 1937 included cotton, autos, machinery, oils, and radios. Bulgarian exports to the United States in 1938 showing substantial gains over 1937 included, in addition to tobacco, rose oil, skins, and rugs.

Turkish Silk—Turkish production of silk cocoons during 1938 was greater both in quality and quantity compared with the preceding year. It is stated that there is considerable stock on the market at the present time and it is believed that the total production will amount to 2,000,000 kilograms as compared to 1,500,000 kilograms last year.

Turkish Foreign Trade—The foreign trade of Turkey during the first 10 months of 1938 amounted to 227,863,845 Turkish pounds, about $182,291,000, as compared with 183,153,144 Turkish pounds, about $146,522,000, during the like period of 1937, an increase of about 24 per cent. During the period under review exports amounted to about $80,322,000, while imports totaled about $101,960,200. The balance of trade was unfavorable to Turkey to the extent of about $21,647,400. The United States was the third country of supply and the third largest customer of Turkey during the 10-month period.

Commercial Loans Level Off in 1938


TREND OF COMMERCIAL LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation-New York
Weekly Average in Billions of Dollars
1938
1937
1936
*Revised Form
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Record Taxes Put Serious Drain On National Income

"The amount of taxes paid by the American people last year was the highest on record," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. Continuing the bank says, "Aggregate tax revenue collected by all governmental units—Federal, state and local—in 1938 is estimated at $13,700,000,000 by the National Industrial Conference Board. Taxes paid last year were 40 per cent more than in 1929 whereas our national income was approximately 25 per cent less than in that boom year.

"Our tax bill is increasing at a much faster rate than our income. This is strikingly shown by the fact that per capita taxes—Federal, state and local—in 1938 represented about 23 per cent per capita income as against 12 per cent in 1928. Although absorbing a much larger proportion of income than a decade ago, taxes collected last year were not adequate to cover governmental expenditures and a large part of Federal outlay had to be met by borrowing.

"If the government had paid all its bills in 1938 nearly 30 per cent of all the income of all the people in the country would have been collected in the form of taxes. Such a levy would have imposed a burden so staggering as to compel a drastic downward adjustment in our living standards. We cannot postpone indefinitely the balancing of the nations' budget. Interest charges alone on the Federal debt are now one-fourth larger than total Federal expenditures of 25 years ago.

See More Tax Sources

"In order to obtain necessary revenue the Federal government has been tapping an increasing number of sources. Practically all that remains for the local government is the tax on property which now constitutes about nine-tenths of its total source of revenue. Property taxes constitute a rigid cost that bears down heavily on individuals and corporations especially in times of subnormal business. They are assessed on a plant even though the firm is closed down and on a home even though the owner is out of a job.

"In many cities and towns throughout the land the local levy has become so nearly confiscatory as to undermine the source of revenue. In some of our leading states as much as one-fifth of all the real estate is in distress—under foreclosure or held by the local government for non-payment of taxes. What is happening is that we are 'destroying the seed corn' as real property constiutes about one-half of our total wealth.

"The crushing burden of taxes upon business enterprise is revealed by data compiled by the Treasury Department. According to this source the total taxes paid by all corporations in the country in 1936, the latest year for which reports on returns are available, were 53 per cent of net income.

"During the past decade the government has collected from corporations not far from twice as much as have the stockholders. The railroads paid taxes of more than $340,000,000 in 1938 while their deficit for that period is estimated at around $120,000,000. Taxes were equal to one-third of net income of the electric light and power industry last year and 43 per cent of the petroleum industry.

Big Real Estate Tax

"Owners of real estate pay more than $4,000,000,000 in taxes. It is estimated that taxes absorb from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of total rentals of real property in the cities. Total motor vehicle user taxes are estimated by the Automobile Manufacturers Association at $1,580,000,000 in 1937 or more than double total Federal expenditures in 1913.

"Taxes paid by the steel industry in 1937 represented 42 per cent of net earnings according to compilations made by the American Iron & Steel Institute and amounted to $330 for every person employed in the steel industry or the equivalent of a year's wages for 105,000 workers.

"Government spending is not only making a serious drain on current income but imposes heavy claims on future income. Total public debt has mounted until now it is more than $58,000,000,000 or about $1,800 a family as against $269 in 1913. Whereas in the pre-war year debt constituted less than 3 per cent of our wealth it is now about 20 per cent. If private long-term debt obligations are added our total long-term debt represents about 45 per cent of all the wealth in the country or double the proportion of a quarter of a century ago. This shows how the shadow of debt is creeping up on equity ownership.

"Taxpayers are organizing to bring home to the voters the disastrous consequences of excessive and wasteful expenditures of public funds. The most effective work in this connection at the moment is perhaps being done in the local communities where one can see at first hand how the taxpayers' money is being spent and where it is possible to introduce sensible economies. The results of these efforts are likely to be reflected in New England in the March town meetings but the urge for greater economy is becoming nationwide."

Goodyear Tire to Spend $3,000,000 on Akron Plant

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company announced a $3,000,000 program to modernize its Akron factories.

Directors already have approved $1,800,000 worth of the program and company engineers are working out plans for the remainder of the improvements, said Clifton C. Slusser, vice-president in charge of production. The first step, a $50,000 expenditure for new vulvanizers, has been underway the past few weeks.

Cars, Locomotives on Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads said that Class I railroads had 6,637 freight cars, 25 steam locomotives and 59 electric-diesel locomotives on order Feb. 1. This compared with 6,563 freight cars, 110 steam locomotives and 21 electric-diesels on Feb. 1, 1938.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day 745,425
1939 volume to date 38,001,823
1938 volume to date 38,109,225

Market Leaders Rise 1 to More Than 2 Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The stock market put on a selective rally today and a number of favorites moved into new high territory for the past year or longer.

Gains ranged from 1 to more than 2 points at the best, but profit taking shaded top marks in many cases near the final hour.

Dealings were lively at times, although there were frequent slow intervals. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

While some in Wall Street were disappointed over the market's indifferent response Monday to an assortment of fairly bullish news, overnight study of developments, both at home and abroad, seemed to revive optimism even among the most pronounced "show-me" traders.

Steels, motors, rails, rubbers and specialties led the forward swing. Utilities, coppers, aircrafts and oils kept advances to moderate proportions.

At new 1938-39 highs were Union Pacific, General Tire & Rubber, International Harvester, Philip Morris, American Telephone, Southern California Edison, and Pacific Gas.

Inclined to edge higher in the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Beech Aircraft, Niagara Hudson, and Mead Johnson.

U. S. Bonds Strong

United States Government bonds exhibited unusual strength in today's market following overnight announcement the Treasury's March 15 financing would involve no new money.

At the start of the final hour there were about a dozen Federal loans at new highs for the year or longer with gains ranging up to 19-32 of a point and dealings fairly active.

Corporate liens followed governments into higher ground. Improving major fractions to a point or more were Baltimore & Ohio first 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Great Northern 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Western Union 4½s.

Foreign dollar loans were featured by a rise of 3 to more than 4 points in Czecho-Slovakia obligations.

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Lows

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—After dipping as much as one-half cent largely because of good rains and snows in the grain belt, wheat prices recovered somewhat today and closed only a shade lower than yesterday.

Traders showed interest in an announcement from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation that plans to increase consumption of certain agricultural products will be disclosed in two or three weeks.

Wheat closed unchanged to ¼ lower than yesterday, May 68⅛-¼, July 68¼-⅜; corn ⅛ off to ⅜ higher, May 48⅜-¾, July 50¼-⅛; oats unchanged to ⅛ down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.69	$4.69¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.69	4.69⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1682	.1695
Switz'd'd—franc	.2275	.2275	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5317	.5313	$
Sweden—krona	.2416	.2417	.4537
Norway—krone	.2357	.2358	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2094	.2095	.4537
Grece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1896
Port'gal—escudo	.0426⅜	.0426⅜	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0208
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brabil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2736	.2738	.8440
India—rupee	.3510	.3512	.6180
Java Florin	.5334	.4330	.6606
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1587½	.1594	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5460	.5462½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9934	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025†	.2025†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.68⅛	68¾	.68⅞	.68⅛	—.00⅛
July	.68¼	.68⅝	.68⅛	.68¼	.....
Sept.	.69	.69⅛	.68¾	.69	—.00⅛
	Corn				
May	.48½	.48¾	.48¼	.48⅝	.....
July	.49⅞	.50¼	.49⅞	.50¼	+.00⅜
Sept.	.50⅝	.51	.50½	.50⅞	+.00¼
	Oats				
May	.28¾	.28⅞	.28¾	.28¾	—.00⅛
July	.27⅛	.27¼	.27⅛	.27¼	.....
	Rye				
May	.45	.45⅛	.44⅞	.45⅛	.....
July	.45⅞	.46⅛	.45⅞	.46⅛	.....

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+.82	+.61	+.30
Today's close x	147.44	32.22	25.90
Previous close	146.62	31.61	25.60
1939 high	154.85	34.33	25.52
1939 low	136.42	27.93	22.90

x Preliminary

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury, February 25: receipts $8,302,561.77; expenditures $27,196,220.80; net balance $3,372,719,348.88, including $2,-723,105,522.09 working balance; customs receipts for the month $19,793,659.78. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1). $3,631,051,751.00; expenditures $5,828,771,-742.81, including $1,995,394,962.84 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $2,197,719,991.81; gross debt $39,-845,021,303.66, a decrease of $2,093,214.47 below the previous day; gold assets $14,-854,345,933.66.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	58¾	58½	58½	+ ¼
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	Feb 18
45	38⅛	Acme Steel (1)	3	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ¾
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	13	9⅞	9½	9½	
21¼	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	3	21	20½	21	Feb 27
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¾
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	5	58⅞	58	58⅞	+1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Feb 27
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	12	1	1	1	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 27
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	29	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅜
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅞
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	5	15½	15¼	15½	+1
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	18	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb 27
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	175	174¼	174¼	
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	7	12½	12½	12½	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
68	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	+1¼
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	21	43¾	43	43½	+ ¾
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18½	17½	17½	Feb 27
2⅞	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 27
19	17¼	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	6	62	61	61	— ¾
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
8	5¾	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	5	47¾	47½	47½	
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	7	93½	93⅛	93½	+ ⅜
178½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	169⅜	169⅜	169⅜	Feb 27
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	25	31	30	30	+ ½
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	49¾	48¾	49¾	+1¾
24½	19	Am Ch & Cbl (.15g)	6	22⅝	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Feb 24
122¾	116⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	2	117	117	117	Feb 24
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
11⅛	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	5	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	13	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Feb 25
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅛	2⅞	Am & For Power	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 25
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ¼
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	14½	14	14	Feb 27
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45	45	45	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 27
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
7¾	6	Am International	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	17	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ½
79½	66	Am Locomot pf	4	70¾	70½	70½	
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	6	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅜
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 27
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	1	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅜
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	28	6¾	6½	6½	
48½	38	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	13	48⅜	47¼	47¾	+ ½
43½	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	27	43⅛	42½	43	+ ½
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	63	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	43	19⅜	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	4	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ½
15¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅞
53⅜	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	27	47	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅜
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131½	131½	131½	Feb 27
64⅛	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	62	61½	62	Feb 24
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	42	35¾	34⅝	34¾	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	4	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅝
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	89½	88½	89½	+1½
18½	17¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	*1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	159⅜	158½	158¾	+ ¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	5	84½	84⅛	84½	+1
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	6	87⅛	86½	87	+ ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	149	149	149	Feb 27
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	72	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
90¼	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	Feb 27
6¾	5	Am Woolen	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	39½	39	39½	+1⅜
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	7	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 18
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	102	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅝
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Feb 27
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	17½	17	17½	
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 25
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Feb 27
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Feb 27
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	17	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	10	48½	47½	48	+ ½
12½	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb 27
8	8	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
74⅛	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	Feb 24
52⅜	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	55	38⅞	37½	38⅜	+1⅜
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	66	64¾	66	+1½
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	17	25⅝	24½	25½	+1
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb 24
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	106½	106½	— ½
87⅞	77⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	81¼	81⅛	81¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	Feb 27
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Feb 24
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	
4¼	3⅝	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Feb 24
87⅜	61⅜	Aviation Cp	16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
B							
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	48	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	56	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	9¼	8½	9	+ ⅜
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	18	18	18	
13	9½	Barker Bros	8	10	10	10	Feb 27
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	14	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	6	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
19⅞	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Feb 27
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	124	124	124	+2
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb 27
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	92	28¼	27½	27⅞	— ¾
20⅜	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
52⅜	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	53½	53½	53½	Feb 27
80	60¼	Beth Steel	110	75	73½	74¼	+1¾
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	33	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	114½	114¼	114½	
26¾	22	Bigelow-Sanford	3	27	26¼	26¼	— ½
22⅛	17½	Black-Decker (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 27
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	16	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	34	31½	30½	30½	—1
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	10	26	25⅜	26	+1
16⅝	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	8	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
20¼	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	32	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾e)	27	27⅞	26¾	27¼	+ ½
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 27
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	*8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	18	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	56	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ½
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 1
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9	9	9	
13	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	39½	39½	39½	— ¾
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	18	19⅛	18½	18½	
34	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	34	34	34	Feb 17
13⅜	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	16	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
8	6	Budd Mfg	33	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Budd Wheel	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	3	27⅜	27	27	Feb 25
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	30⅜	30¼	30¼	Feb 27
15¼	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (1.10g)	8	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
9½	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	
22½	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23	23	23	+ ¾
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	9	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	16	16	16	
C							
18	15¾	Calif Packing	5	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
49¾	49	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 24
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	8	15½	15	15½	+1
12¾	11	Can Dry G Ale	21	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ½
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	27	5⅛	5	5	
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	32	32	32	Feb 27
7⅞	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Feb 27
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
3⅞	3½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	3	3½	3½	3½	
94¾	82	Case (JI) Co (6e)	4	88½	87½	88½	+1¾
49⅞	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	12	50½	49¾	50	+ ¾
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 10
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	24	23½	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+3⅛
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	10	17	17	17	+ ⅛
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	2	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	8	8	8	+ ½
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 27
5½	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 25
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (12)	17	43¼	43	43¼	+ ½
13	9⅜	Certain-teed Prod	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	3	29	29	29	Feb 27
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	36	37½	36¼	37¼	+1⅛
89¾	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	
24⅜	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	23	22	23	+1⅞
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ½
1	¾	Chi & N West	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 27
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	9	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ¼
37¾	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Feb 25
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 27
8⅝	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13	13	13	Feb 27

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
84	66⅜	Chrysler Corp (1g)	113	80⅞	79	80	+1⅞
10⅝	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
		City Stores	2	4	4	4	Feb 27
4¼	3¼	Clark Equip	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
24½	18½	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
28½	24	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	19	52⅜	51¾	52	— ¼
60⅛	49⅛	Cluett Pbdy (¼g)	26	30⅜	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
30½	23¾	Coca-Cola (4½e)	3	130	129¾	130	+2
133	125	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Feb 27
61¾	58	Colgate-Palm (½)	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅝	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	104	104	104	+1
104	101⅞	Collins & Aik (¼g)	4	32	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	25	Col Fuel & Iron	19	20½	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
23¾	16¼	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	15½	Col Gas & El	43	8½	8¼	8¼	
9	6⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	+2⅜
88⅜	74½	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+1¼
29¼	26½	Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	87	87	
93	81	Comi Credit (4)	13	55½	55	55	
57	46	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Feb 24
109⅛	105¾	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	58⅛	57⅞	58	+ ½
60	49½	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
110	107¼	Coml Solvents	49	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
13¾	10⅜	Com'wlth & South	36	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
2⅛	1½	Com & So pf (3)	16	63⅜	63	63⅛	+ ¼
63⅛	45¾	Com'wlth Edi (.40g)	85	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
28⅛	26¾	Conde Nast	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	7¼	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	15	28½	28¼	28½	Feb 27
30⅜	24¾	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
8¾	6	Consol Aircraft (1e)	10	22¼	21½	21½	— ¾
25½	18¾	Consol Cigar (¾g)	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅞	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Objections To Withdrawal Of Statement Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals has upheld the Securities Commission's contention that an inquiry into the truthfulness of a stock registration statement would be stifled improperly if it permitted the statement to be withdrawn.

This decision came in a case brought by the Resources Corporation International, which controls firms owning, leasing and selling timber and ranch lands in Mexico, to compel the commission to permit withdrawal of a registration statement.

The Appellate Court affirmed a lower court's dismissal of the suit.

Chester T. Lane, general counsel for the commission, commented that the decision was the first by a court of appeals holding squarely that the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in what is known as the Jones case did not apply when an applicant tried to withdraw a registration statement after it had become effective.

In the case of J. Edward Jones, a New York oil royalty dealer whose right to withdraw a statement filed with the commission was upheld by the Supreme Court, the high tribunal decided Mr. Jones could withdraw the statement because it had not yet become effective Mr. Lane said.

Mr. Lane said that in the resources International case the registration statement had become effective and that the commission had started proceedings immediately afterward to suspend its effectiveness on the grounds it contained false and misleading information. The corporation then tried to withdraw the statement, he declared, in an effort to prevent the commission from continuing its inquiry.

In its opinion, the appellate court referred to the Securities and Exchange Act and said:

"We think that Congress in the enactment of the statute was legislating in the public interest and not solely for the protection of a potential investor in shares of stock; that the test of the right of withdrawal is the absence of prejudice to the public or to investors, and not the absence of prejudice to investors alone. The finding of the commission that the withdrawal would not be consistent with public interest, coupled as it was with specific notice to plaintiff of the respects in which the application appeared to contain untrue statements, was enough to bring into operation the investigatory functions of the commission; and in such circumstances, those functions may not be rendered impotent by voluntary abandonment on the theory that it is a matter in the sole concern of the registrant."

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	11.48	11.48	11.48	11.48	+.20
June	11.80	11.99	11.80	11.88	+.10
Sept.	12.20	12.40	12.20	12.28	+.11

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.4	105.4	105.4
8 3¼s '45-43	110.4	110.4	110.4
5 3¼s '46-44	110.13	110.13	110.13
1 4s '54-44	115.5	115.5	115.5
26 2¾s '47-45	108.3	107.3	108.3
1 4¼s '52-47	119.20	119.20	119.20
1 2s '47	102.29	102.29	102.29
10 2¾s '51-48	106.31	106.31	106.31
5 2½s'48	105.29	105.29	105.29
54 2½s'51-49	103.21	103.15	103.19
1 2½s'52-50	103.22	103.22	103.22
6 2¾s '54-51	105.14	105.5	105.14
9 2¾s '60-55	105.22	105.19	105.19
73 2¾s '59-56	104.11	104.11	104.11

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¾s '49-39	102.19	102.19	102.19
1 3s '52-44	107.15	107.15	107.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Exp 4s'47	102½	102½	102½
4 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	75	75	75
14 Allegheny cv 5s'44	81	80½	80½
2 Allegheny cv 5s'49	70½	70	70
1 Allegheny cv 5s'50	40	40	40
2 Allegheny 5s'50 st	34	33¼	34
15 Allied Stars 4½s'50	99¾	99½	99¾
35 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110½	110	110½
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	56½	56¼	56½
3 AmIGChm cv 5½'49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞
16 Am T&T 3½s'56	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108	108	108
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	106	106	106
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	39½	39¾	39½
11 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98½	98½
20 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109	109¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	91	91	91
8 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	91¾	91	91¾
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	15	15	15
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	86	86	86
3 ACL cit 4s '52	68	68	68
1 A C Line 4½s '64	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Atl & Dan 4s '48	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35½	35½	35½
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	104	104	104
17 B&O rfg 6s '95	23	22½	23
2 B&O rfg 6s '95 ctf	22½	21¾	22½
29 B&O 1st 5s '48	59	56¾	59
10 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	58	56	58
35 B&O rfg 5s '95	22⅝	22½	22⅝
9 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	22⅜	21¾	22⅜
36 B&O 5s '96 F	23½	23	23½
12 B&O5s 2000 D	23½	23¼	23⅜
68 B&O cv 4½s '60	14¾	14¼	14¼
47 B&O 4s '48	58	56¾	58
10 B&O4sPLE&WV '41 ct	49	48	49
2 B&O 5s 'S W '50	40⅜	38½	40⅝
4 B&O 4s T C '59	46	46	46
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	86¾	86¾	86¾
7 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	93½	93¼	93½
1 Bang & Aro 4s '53	106	106	106
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132	132	132
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107¾	107½
28 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
22 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅝	101	101⅝
30 BostonCable 5½s '37	33	31⅞	33
30 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	31¼	29	31
10 Boston&Me 5s '55	33¼	33	33¼
7 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78¼	77⅞	78
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	87½	87½	87½
2 Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	106¾	106½	106½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81¼	81	81
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	98½	99
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
1 Bur C R&Ne 3s '34	10	10	10
1 Bush Term 5s '55	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96¾	96¼	96¾
6 Can Sou 5s '62	93	93	93
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅝	119⅜	119⅜
15 Can Nat 4½s '51	118	114¾	114⅞
5 Can NatRy 4½s '56	116½	116⅛	116⅜
3 Can NatRy 4½s'57	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	123¼	123¼	123¼
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Can Pac 4s perp	81¼	81¼	81¼
12 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	5	4¾	5
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45 reg	9⅞	9½	9⅞
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45 reg	6	6	6
3 Cen Ga chat 4s '51	8½	8½	8½
112 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104	103¾	104
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	32½	32½	32½
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	58⅝	58	58¾
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75	74¾	75
3 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	26	25	26
2 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	22	22	22
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	22	21	22
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115½	115½	115½
8 Centain-td 5½s'48	80	80	80
5 Champ P&F 4¾s '50	101½	101½	101½
1 Ch P&F (28)4¾s '50	101½	101½	101½
1 C&O 4½s '92	123	123	123
7 C&O 3½s '96D	98¾	98⅝	98¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	99	99
1 Chi&Alton 3s '48	12	12	12
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71a	97¼	96¾	97¼
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	91	91	91
56 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98	98¾
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102½	102½	102½
16 CB&Q 3½s '49	99½	99⅛	99½
2 Nev C&S 5¼s'51 pf	50	54	54
58 55	55	55	55
112 104½	Safeway 7% pf (7)	20	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	Feb 25
107 96	Safeway 6% pf (6)	10	106½	106½	106½	Feb 25
98 82½	Safeway 5% pf (5)	40	97	97	97	—1
3¼ 3	St L Southwest	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼ 3⅞	St L Southwest pf §	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 23
115½ 113	Scott Paper pf (4½)	20	115	115	115	Feb 23
36 28	Sheaffer Pen (1¼g)	20	33	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 24
101 80	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	130	100	99⅞	100	
104½ 101	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	30	104½	104½	104½	
141 132	So P R Sug pf (8)	50	137	137	137	Feb 20
48 35½	Spalding I pf	50	48	47	48	
1937 Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
45 42¾	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	10	43	43	43	Feb 27
72¼ 62¼	Spiegel pf (4½)	*210	72	70⅝	72	—¾
125 121	Sun Oil pf (6)	20	127	127	127	Feb 25
42½ 38	Talcott pte pf (2¾)	160	40	40	40	—1
40 37	The Fair pf	20	40	40	40	Feb 24
21 16	Thermoid pf	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
30 23	Twin City R T pf	50	25¾	25	25⅝	+1⅜
114 113¼	United Bisc pf (7)	10	114	114	114	Feb 25
74 65	United Dye pf (7)	20	71	71	71	Feb 27
7½ 5½	U S Distributing pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 27
177 173	U S Gypsum pf (7)	20	177	177	177	Feb 23
45¾ 43¾	U S Tobacco pf (8)	50	45	45	45	
161¼ 157	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	20	162	162	162	+1
58 50	Univ Pictures 1 pf	40	77	75¾	77	+1⅞
19¼ 17	Vadsco Sales pf	20	18	17⅛	18	Feb 24
114½ 113	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	30	114½	114½	114½	Feb 24
57 40	Vick Shr & P (5)§	10	57	57	57	Dec 28
37 Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
117 114	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	170	115½	115	115	— ½
2½ 1¾	Va Iron C & C	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 24
8 6⅞	Va Iron C & C pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 24
72 67½	Vulcan Detin (4½)e)	30	72	70	70	Feb 20
119½ 116½	Vulcan pf (7) §	50	119½	119	119	Oct 26
2 1¾	Wabash pf B	10	2	2	2	Feb 14
42¼ 36	Warner Bros Pict pf	120	42	42	42	
8 6¼	Warren Bros 1 pf §	20	6½	6¼	6¼	Dec 16
80 80	Webster E pf §	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1⅜ 1	Wells Fargo	70	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 20
92½ 89	West Penn El A (7)	160	91¾	91	91¾	— ¼
107 102⅞	West P E 7% pf (7)	20	104	103	103	—1
97 89	West P E 6% pf (6)	160	94½	93	93	—1½
123¾ 120¼	West P P 7% pf (7)	40	123	123	123	Feb 24
116½ 114½	West P P 6% pf (6)	10	116	116	116	
140 130	West E & M pf (3½)	20	135½	135½	135½	Feb 21
39 37½	Weston El Inst A (2)	20	37½	37½	37½	— ½
60 60	Wheel & Lake Erie	10	60	60	60	Jan 23
75 75	W & L E pf (5½k)	10	75	75	75	Feb 20
108½ 107	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	30	107	107	107	Jan 19
65 60	Worth P & M pf A	20	60	60	60	Jan 31
65 58	W P&M B (1)	10	60	60	60	Feb 24
120 101¾	Wright Aero (2e)	50	110	110	110	
114½ 105	Yellow Tr 7pf(1¾k)	30	110	110	110	Feb 27

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (§) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	5¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	40	6	6	6	Feb 14
85	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	60	85	85	85	Feb 27
87	82¾	Coh Cig pr pf (6½)	10	87	87	87	
54⅞	49	Corn Exchange (3)	60	54½	54	54	Feb 27
91	85¾	Crown Zeller pf (5)	20	87	87	87	
4	3¼	Cuba R R pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 18
65⅛	59⅛	Cuban-Am S pf (2e)	40	64	63	64	+2
78	74⅛	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	Feb 21
46	45	Cushman s8 pf	80	45	45	45	Jan 24
111	110	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	20	109	109	109	—1½
32⅜	27	Devoe & Ray A	10	30	30	30	+ ½
35¼	33	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	20	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
115	111½	Duplan Silk pf (8)	50	115	115	115	Feb 16
118½	115¼	Dug Light 1 pf (5)	30	118½	118½	118½	Feb 27
183½	175½	East Kodak pf (6)	30	180	180	180	Feb 25
111	106	Endicott-John pf (5)	80	106½	105½	105½	—1¼
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)§	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
2	½	Fairbanks Co §	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
6¼	5½	Fairbanks Co pf	20	6½	6½	6½	Feb 27
87	81	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	60	84½	84½	84½	+1
18⅝	18¼	Filene's Sons (¾g)	20	18½	18½	18½	Feb 16
108½	104	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	Feb 25
90¾	80	Foster Wheeler pf	10	85	85	85	Feb 27
55	42½	Frank Simon pf	70	43	42½	43	Feb 18
14	11¼	Gamewell Co (¼e)	30	13	13	13	
96½	95½	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	96	96	96	Feb 24
140	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	140	140	140	Feb 25
130	125½	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	129	129	129	Feb 23
45	39	Gen Gas & El cv pf	60	48½	48	48½	+3½
127	123½	Gen Mills pf (6)	70	127	126	127	+1
108½	106½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb 24
91	90	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	10	91	91	91	Feb 27
32½	23¾	Gen Steel Cast pf	310	27¾	27	27⅝	+ ⅞
99½	99½	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99½	99½	99½	Feb 9
75	70	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	75	75	75	Feb 24
78	75	Goth Silk pf (7)	50	77	77	77	Feb 25
138	135¼	Gt West Sug pf (7)	110	138	138	138	
50	35	Green Bay pf(7½g)§	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
40	35	Greene Can (¾g)	10	35	35	35	Feb 25
18½	15	Guantan Sugar pf	10	15	15	15	Feb 27
34	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	34	34	34	+ ½
102	99¾	Hamil Watch pf (6)	100	100	100	100	Feb 20
102	100	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	10	102	102	102	
138½	136½	Harb-Walker pf (6)	40	136½	136½	136½	Feb 27
75	71	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	10	75	75	75	Feb 20
165	159	Helme (GW) pf (7)	100	161½	161½	161½	Feb 21
135¼	133	Hercules Pow pf (6)	30	135	135	135	
110	106	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	109	109	109	+1
104½	104½	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104½	104½	104½	Jan 12
45	41	Ill Central LL (4)	220	45	44½	45	Feb 27
151	150	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	150	150	150	Feb 14
93	91½	Interch Corp pf (6)	180	93	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
5	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	90	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
46	39½	Int Ry C Am (1¼k)	30	46	45⅞	46	
80	77½	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	79	79	79	Feb 14
124	120	Island Creek pf (6)	10	124	124	124	Feb 27
132	128	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	129½	129½	129½	Feb 24
121¾	117½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	119	119	119	Feb 17
95	88	Keith-A O pf (83⅓e)	20	88	88	88	Feb 20
92	83	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	83	83	83	Feb 27
40	32	Kinney $8 pf	50	38	37	38	+1
18	13½	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	120	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
13½	10	Laclede Gas	10	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
23½	17¼	Laclede Gas pf	20	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
114½	113	Lehigh P C 4% pf(4)	10	115	115	115	+1
107¼	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	30	107	107	107	Feb 24
153½	147½	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	120	150½	150	150½	— ¼
125½	124	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	125	124	124	Feb 2
16	12	Manh Ry gtd	40	14½	14½	14½	Feb 15
7⅜	6	Market St Ry pr pf	60	6½	6¼	6¼	Feb 24
175	164	Math Alk pf (7)	20	175	175	175	Feb 23
101	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	30	100	99¾	99¾	Feb 23
94	88	McLellan pf (6)	10	94	94	94	
70¾	69	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	69⅜	69	69⅜	+1⅞
28½	24⅝	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	260	27¾	27	27½	+ ½
16	13¼	Merch & M Tr (¼e)	30	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
111½	107⅝	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	100	111½	111	111½	
113¾	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	112	112	112	+ ⅜
1	⅜	Minn StP&SSM LL	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
119¼	115½	Monsanto pf (4½)	30	118¾	118¼	118¼	+1¼
36	32	Morris&Essex (3¾)	290	36	35	35¾	+1
43¾	36	Mullins Mfg pf	30	39½	38½	38½	— ½
110	108	Murphy pf (5)	20	119¾	119¾	119¾	
25½	18½	Nash Chat & St L	60	24	22½	23½	+1
117½	111	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	113	113	113	— ½
113	109	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	20	113	113	113	
145	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	150	141	139½	139½	—2
110	108	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Feb 20
3½	2⅝	NY Dock	410	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
9	7	NY Dock pf	100	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ¾
115	111	NY & Harlem (5)	10	115	115	115	Feb 24
112	110	NY & Harl pf (5)§	10	112	112	112	Aug 22
57½	55	NY & Lack & W (5)	70	57½	57	57½	Feb 27
88	78½	NY Shipbldg pf	30	83½	83	83½	+2½
110	109	Norf & West pf (4)	20	109½	109½	109½	Feb 27
88	82	Northern Cent (4)	30	85	84⅝	85	Feb 27

Morgenthau Says Stabilization Fund Needed for Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Subsequent to Republican attacks on the Treasury's use of the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today broke silence for the first time on this subject urging extension of the fund on Congress to provide a continued means of protecting American trade and credit from "international monetary chaos."

Appearing before the House Committee on Weights, Coinage and Measures, he delivered a long statement explaining in general terms the uses to which this secret fund has been put, He disclosed that it was used extensively during the Munich crisis of last September to prevent a flood of gold pouring into the United States. He also said that it had been used at one time and another to stabilize exchange with China, Brazil and Mexico.

Says Fund Potent Weapon

"The stabilization fund is," Secretary Morgenthau told the committee, "under present conditions, a potent instrument for the protection of our stake in world trade and and of every American producer who competes in the American market with foreign producers.

"The only persons in the United States who can possibly be injured by the operations of the Stabilization Fund are speculators in foreign exchange. Whereas the business man needs stability in foreign exchange, the speculator thrives on exchange fluctuations."

It was particularly important, he held, that speculators are not permitted to know what portion of the total fund is being used and where. But he threw some light on the matter by pointing out that $1,800,000,000 of the gold in the fund has at all times remained in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States. This means that the fund has never used more than $200,000,000 in its operations.

Discloses Balance Sheet

At the same time, Secretary Morgenthau for the first time disclosed the confidential balance sheet of the operations of the fund. It showed that as of Dec. 31, 1938, the total earnings from operation of the fund had reached $13,229,951.08. Of these earnings $5,026,562.50 had been invested in Government bonds and $784,653.22 had been expended on administration.

Secretary Morgenthau's statement disclosed that the Stabilization Fund holds assets of $2,058,716,045. These comprise the $1,800,000,000 untouched principal of the original fund, a $100,763,630 account with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, gold holdings of $43,701,000, and $48,838,340 Chinese gold held as collateral against $48,487,500 in foreign exchange advanced to the Chinese.

The fund's profit sheet showed these principal sources of income: Handling charges on gold $1,772,273, sales of silver bullion to Treasury $3,473,362, interest on investments (U. S. Treasury funds) $2,866,888. The fund earned $352,014 profits on French franc transactions, $711,099 on gold bullion, and $406,368 interest on Chinese yuan.

Wants Authorization Continued

Expenses of the fund have amounted to $671,540 and gross profits to $10,545,988. The fund was disclosed to hold $15,107,637 in U. S. Treasury bonds.

At the same time, Secretary Morgenthau asked Congress to continue the authorization under which the President is now free to alter the gold content of the dollar. He pointed out that the Administration had not used this freedom since the dollar was last stabilized on Jan. 31, 1934.

He cited this fact that the dollar has been kept stable "through the international disturbances and alarms of the past five years" as "adequate assurance that there is neither desire nor intent on the part of this Administration to alter the gold value of the dollar except under circumstances which clearly demand such action."

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Belgium 6½s '49	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 Belgium 6s '55	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Berlin City 6½s '50	20	20	20
2 Berl City El 6½s '51	27½	27½	27½
2 Brazil 8s '41	15	15	15
5 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11¾	11½	11½
13 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11⅞	11½	11½
5 Brisbane 5s '57	96	96	96
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	51	50¾	50¾
6 BuenA4½s4½s2¾s'76	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Studebaker 6s '45	82½	82½	82½
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
24 Ten El Pow 6s 47A	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 T RR A t L 4s 53	107	107	107
2 Texark Ft Sm 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
13 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2 Tex & P1st 5s 2000	116½	116½	116½
2 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	86	86	86
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	85¾	85⅝	85¾
34 Third Ave aj 5s 60	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5 Third Ave 4s 60	45½	45	45½
4 Tide W Asp 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
5 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113½	113½	113½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Ut Pac 3½s 71	96⅞	96¾	96¾
6 Un Pac 3½s 70	97	96⅞	97
10 Unit Bis Am 5s 50	108½	108½	108½
14 Unit Drug 5s 53	72¾	72½	72¾
22 US Steel 3¼s 48	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Un Tob&Sm 4½s 51	89	89	89
13 Utah Lt&Tr 5s 44	97½	97	97
12 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¼	97¾	97¾
4 Util P&L 5½s 47	69	69	69
6 Util P&L 5s 59	69	68½	69
4 Vanadium 5s 41	101½	101½	101½
3 Va & SW cn 5s 58	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
26 Wabash 1st 5s '39	45¼	44	45¼
5 Wabash 2d 5s '39	25½	24½	25½
15 Wabash 5s '80D	10	9¾	10
3 Walwrth 4s 55	63⅜	62½	62½
82 Warn Bros cv 6s'39	98¼	98⅛	98¼
1 Warn Bros 6s '39	95	95	95
21 Warren Bros 6s '41	41½	41⅛	41⅛
4 Westch Lt 3½s'67	108	108	108
11 West Sh 4s 2361	55	54	55
2 WestVaP&P4½s'52	106	106	106
2 WestMd 5½s'77a	90½	90½	90½
11 WestnMd 4s '52	85¼	84⅞	85¼
3 WestnPac 1st 5s '46	19¾	19½	19½
5 WestnPac 5s '46 asd	19½	19½	19½
25 WesternUn 5s '51	65¾	65	65½
14 Western Un 5s '60	65	64	65
16 Western Un 4½s '50	63⅜	61½	63⅜
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66a	96	96	96
2 Wis Cen 4sW '49	10	10	10
1 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
36 Youngst S&T 4s '48	107½	107⅛	107½
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	63	63	63
1 Antioquia 7s '45	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
1 Antioquia 7s '45	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛

Budget Rise Asked to Meet State University's Growth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pending approval of the State Legislature of an increased budget for the University of California, reorganization of graduate study and teachers' training on the Los Angeles campus is under way, to be effective with the fall semester.

The plan is based on confidence that the March session of the Legislature will adopt the budget already approved by the University Regents and President and by the Governor. Observers believe the entire budget will be adopted, because the Democratic Party in November increased its hold on the two Chambers and captured the Governor's chair for its standard bearer, Culbert Olson. Talking on the question, Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University, declared:

"The outlook for adjustment of State appropriation in support of the University of California, to correspond more nearly with demands being made upon it for teaching, research, and public services, looks more favorable than at any time in the past six years."

For the two years beginning July 1, the budget proposes $17,298,145, or 13 per cent more than for the current biennium; for the University of California at Los Angeles, it amounts to an 18 per cent more. Dr. Sproul defends the increase on the record of U. S. L. A.'s rapid growth, having 7,911 students last fall, an 11 per cent increase over the preceding fall.

Governor Olson, in his budget message, declared that the "increase is well distributed among the activities on the seven campuses of the University." He disclosed that of the $2,600,206 increase, $1,141,341 will be used for additions to the teaching staff to handle the greatly augmented student enrollment; $561,578 will be allocated to the partial elimination of salary injustices which are making it increasingly difficult to retain competent men; and the remainder will provide the minimum amount needed for all other operating expenses."

The main aspects of the increase visible on the Los Angeles campus are the establishment of a School of Education and Applied Arts in place of the old Teachers' College, and the establishment of a formal graduate division in place of the present system headed by a dean of graduate study. The addition of facilities is considered typical of the progress in the 20 years since the present Teachers' College grew out of the old State Normal School here. The Governor pointed to the 70-year investment in the State-wide institution, whose full-time resident student enrollment is about 9,000 greater than that of any other American university. He showed that the University "is facing a teaching and administrative burden which will be 42 per cent greater during the biennium 1939-41 than it was during the biennium 1931-33, and is asking for a State appropriation less than 10 per cent larger."

The enrollment for the 1937-38 academic year was 25,530 students at Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Davis, Riverside, Mount Hamilton, La Jolla, and Pomona. Among citizens receiving assistance from the University, Governor Olson included "132,000 adults reached by public lectures, hundreds of thousands of families helped annually through the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service; over 11,500 boys and girls enrolled in agricultural club work, and many more thousand reached by radio."

Wall-Less Jails For Youths Urged In Penal Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Attorney General Gordon Wismer of British Columbia is campaigning for the extension of his plan of wall-less guardless jails for young offenders.

He outlined the plan to the Washington State Legislature, which is considering a bill for the establishment of such an institution.

Modeled along the lines of the English Borstal system, the British Columbia unit was opened in December, 1937, and so far has graduated 60 young men, not one of whom has been accused of a second offense. The young men live in one big house, surrounded by farm lands, and are trained in mechanical and educational pursuits, and farm life.

"We have had such success that I think this idea will sweep across the Continent," Mr. Wismer said.

"Underneath I don't think there is really such a thing as a bad boy. Many of them are high spirited, with an eye to adventure. In the past our system has been to throw them behind a cell door, mix them with hardened criminals, and generally make them feel they do not belong in decent society. That is wrong and our new plan proves it."

After speaking to the Washington Legislature Mr. Wismer went to California where he discussed the project with prison authorities.

Jersey Rejects Plan Offered by Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Offer by railroads operating in New Jersey of a compromise settlement of their delinquent taxes on the basis of 72½ per cent of the total assessment is not acceptable to the Special Legislative Committee named to negotiate payment of the debt.

Robert C. Hendrickson (R), State Senator from Gloucester and president of the Senate, has been delegated to advise the carriers to this effect and to seek a better offer. The committee, which decided upon this course at a conference here, indicated that 80 per cent was the least that would be considered and some of the members want a still higher figure.

A suggestion will be made to the roads that a part of the indebtedness be paid in the form of first mortgage bonds, which might be transferred to the State Teachers' Pension Fund in settlement of money owing to the pension account. The State already holds what amounts to a first mortgage against the roads, the committee claims, and the giving of bonds would have the effect of releasing general funds in the State Treasury that might be used for relief.

North Carolina Assembly Visits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—In its first session ever held west of Raleigh the General Assembly of North Carolina met in Charlotte to commemorate the signing on May 20, 1775, of the first declaration of independence of Great Britain by a community within the American colonies.

For the day, significantly the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the capital of North Carolina was transferred to Charlotte and virtually all the State's ranking officials—along with Governor Burnet Maybank of South Carolina—joined the lawmakers as honor guests in a round of activities that ended only with the departure of the special train for Raleigh at 7:15 o'clock.

"You gave us a great time," declared Governor Hoey. "It's been a splendid day, and all of us have been overwhelmed by Mecklenburg's hospitality." Lieutenant Governor W. P. Horton and Speaker Libby Ward expressed for the Senate and the House, respectively, the thanks of those bodies.

Michigan Senate Praises Dewey on Hines Conviction

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York, formerly of Owosso, Mich., received congratulations Feb. 27 from the Michigan Senate for the conviction of James J. Hines of selling political protection to a numbers racket. The Senate adopted a resolution to that effect.

Prague Historian Chosen as Head Of Czech Academy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia—The Czech Academy has elected as its President Prof. Josef Susta of Prague University, one of Czecho-Slovakia's most distinguished historians.

His most recent book, "The King Foreigner," deals with Jan of Luxemburg whose motto "Ich Dien" and three plumes are the arms of Britain's Prince of Wales.

Professor Susta's chief work is his "History of Modern Times" which deals with the period following the downfall of Napoleon. The Professor, who was born at Třeboň in South Bohemia, studied in Prague, Vienna and Rome.

Virginia Marches On Roadside 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Craig County, Virginia, was "99 per cent" free of billboards after an initial attack on outdoor advertisements, which the 1938 Virginia General Assembly ruled either must be removed or taxed.

Harold J. Neale, director of the division of outdoor advertising, functioning with the Highway Department, said 15,403 outdoor signs had been removed in all parts of the State during the first 2½ weeks the billboard law was actively enforced.

At least one of the signs pulled down had stood before the eye of the traveler long before the day of the automobile. Mr. Neale said it was dated 1896, and was found beside a Southwest Virginia highway.

All signs removed thus far have been upon the application of the sign owners and the request of property owners as the demolition crews move along the highways. Only 20 to 25 highway workers were used, and, except for a small part of the State, the removal work required only 7 to 10 days.

However, Mr. Neale's office staff now is sending out notices to sign owners that they either must obtain permits, at fees ranging from 50 cents to $2, depending on size, or have the signs torn down.

While more than 15,000 signs have been removed, total applications for permits to date are less than 10,000. Mr. Neale reported that 4,000 permits actually had been issued, and he estimated that some 4,500 applications were on hand. These are being handled as rapidly as conditions permit.

The billboard bill, enacted with the backing of the Associated Clubs for Roadside Development, was intended by its sponsors to serve as a highway beautification measure.

Pan American Gets Air Base Permits

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Officials of Pan American Airways were advised Feb. 27 the long-awaited permit to establish air bases here and in the Azores had been issued.

The Lisbon staff of the American Company began preparing for trans-Atlantic operations expected to start at the end of next month.

The last obstacles at the Lisbon end were removed by the approval of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of the Air Council's recommendation that Pan American be allowed to operate its own radio and meteorological services under supervision of the Portuguese Navy.

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FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd St., New York City.

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GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th Street, Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

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EMMA OLSSON PIANO STUDIO—New system of sight reading and ear training wins children's and adults' enthusiasm. 333 East 53rd Street, N. Y. C. Plaza 3-4794.

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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

LEEDS *(Continued)*

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ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM *(Continued)*

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Marmalade Season
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ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT *(Continued)*

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The Laundry of Quality

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See our range of Non-Crush Curlsax Carpeting now available in five qualities, from 7/11 per yard.

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Extra Charge If New Down Added
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WENDY'S LTD.
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Lovely Gowns
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Anything in Vitaphone
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Sparks listens to The Monitor Views the News on the new radio set he bought at Mackinlay's.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Elf in the Tree

A Story for Children

There was once, long ago, a woodsman who lived in a fine house with three chimneys. The house sat in the midst of a beautiful garden, and the garden sat in the midst of tall green trees. There was a brook close by that laughed as it ran and a pond as clear as crystal. There were high mountains at the back of the trees and the mountains wore caps of white snow. All day the lark sang in the blue sky and at night the nightingale sang sweetly.

With all this beauty around him the woodsman walked about, saying, "I wish I could find a pretty spot in which to live. I wish I could find me a fine house!"

One day when he sat beneath the tall trees speaking his wish aloud he heard a wee voice close to his ear.

"Woodsman," the wee voice said, "I couldn't help hearing your wish. And if you like I will take you to a pretty spot in which to live. I will take you to a fine house."

The woodsman turned his head and there at the very end of the bough of the tall tree sat an elf. The woodsman look at him and laughed. "Please," said the elf, "don't laugh at me. I am called wise. If you will come with me I'll promise not to disappoint you."

The woodsman stopped laughing. "Very well, my little man," he said, "let's be off. Shall I take you in my pocket?"

"If you will," the wee elf answered, "but I must stick my head out in order to tell you which way to go."

The woodsman agreed and off they started. "Will it be a long journey?" the woodsman asked.

"A long, long journey," the elf answered. "You will walk many, many miles."

"Shall I wear out my shoes?" the woodsman asked.

"Six pairs of shoes," the elf answered. "Ah, but you will be rewarded for the place I shall take you is very beautiful and the house very fine."

After that the woodsman asked no more questions not even when he had worn out the sixth pair of shoes. For days and days he had tramped through the woods from sunrise to sunset, and on and on! Night after night he had slept beneath the stars, the wee elf in his pocket.

Tramp, tramp, tramp the woodsman's feet sounded.

"We are coming to the place," the wee elf said, "for already we are at the path that leads to it."

"It is time," the woodsman answered, "for my sixth pair of shoes is worn thin."

"Look," the wee elf cried as they rounded the bend.

The woodsman's eyes opened wide. "Beautiful," he cried. "See the mountains capped with snow. See the tall trees and the pond like crystal. Hear the brook laughing as it runs. See the beautiful garden and the fine house with three chimneys. Little elf, you have not disappointed me. Little elf, it is indeed lovely." He turned and saw that the wee elf was laughing.

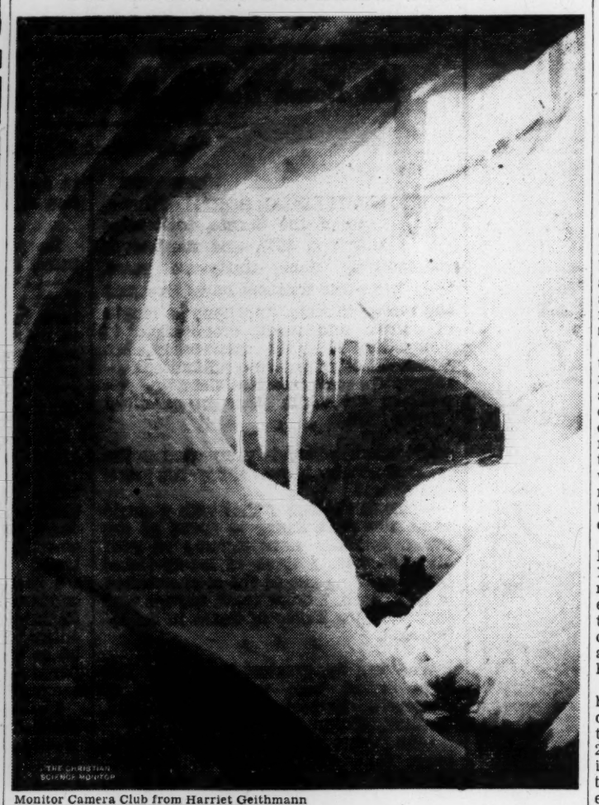
"Why do you laugh?" the woodsman cried.

"Do you not see where you are?" the elf stopped laughing to ask. "Do you not recognize the garden in the midst of the tall trees and the song the brook sings? This is the very spot in which you sat a while ago and sighed for a pretty place to live in."

Then, the mischievous elf popped out of the woodsman's pocket and, perching on his shoulder, whispered,

"We search for beauty
We rove and roam—
Only to find it
Right at home."

Ice Caves in Paradise Glacier—



Monitor Camera Club from Harriet Geithmann

Glittering Caverns Beneath the Glacier

The Lord's Goods

Someone once asked Robert Livingstone how much he thought he ought give to the Lord's cause.

Said Livingstone: "The question is not how much of my goods I shall give to the Lord, but how much of the Lord's goods I shall keep for myself."

Signposts along the King's Highway

I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely.—Rev. 21:6.

Did You Ever Wonder

If It Is True That the Mississippi River Runs Uphill?

In a recent letter, W. H. A., of Schenectady, N. Y., suggests that I might like to discuss a statement he had read that the Mississippi River really runs uphill because its mouth is farther from the center of the earth than its source.

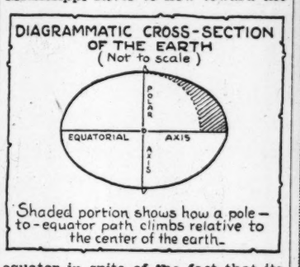
At first it may seem a little incredible that a river should flow uphill, and only slightly less hard to believe that the Mississippi is doing such a trick when our geographies state plainly that the source of the river is 1,670 feet higher than its mouth.

However, the explanation lies in the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere but is flattened slightly at the poles. If the flattening were evenly distributed, it would place each pole more than 70,000 feet nearer the center of the earth than the equator. Since the distance involved is only a little more than 6,000 miles, it means that a pole-to-equator trip involves an average climb of nearly 12 feet to the mile.

Now the Mississippi is 2,560 miles long and has a total fall of only 1,670 feet, or less than 1 foot per mile. So, relative to the center of the earth, it must be running uphill at the merry rate of 11 feet to the mile, or a total climb that lacks only about 1,000 feet of equaling the height of Mt. Everest.

Why does the water flow thus uphill? Because the earth is whirling on its axis, a point on the equator traveling nearly 25,000 miles every 24 hours. The result of this whirling is the operation of centrifugal (center flying) force on the objects on the earth. If you wet a ball and set it to whirling, earth-like, on an axis, the drops of water will tend to flow up the sides to the "equator," so to speak.

It is this force that enables the Mississippi River to flow toward the equator in spite of the fact that its source is nearer the earth's center than is its delta.—**W. P. Keasbey**


DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS-SECTION OF THE EARTH
(Not to scale)
POLAR AXIS
EQUATORIAL
Shaded portion shows how a pole-to-equator path climbs relative to the center of the earth.

Party Fun

Hunting Words

This interesting game is played with a newspaper. Each player is seated and has a column of a newspaper, without any pictures, before him. With a pencil, at the signal from the leader, each player draws a line from the top of the column to the botton, zigzagging between the first and second words in each line. The first player to finish, wins a "leg" on the prize, and then all resume from top to bottom, drawing lines between the second and third words, and so on until some player has won the contest twice.—R. R. S., Denver.

Daily Anecdote

"Farewell Symphony"

The presentation of Jan Haydn's "Farewell Symphony" at Boston's Symphony Hall by Serge Koussevitzky and his orchestra, dressed in the costumes of Haydn's period, recalls the Austrian musician's motive for its composition.

It was while Haydn was conductor of Prince Esterhazy's orchestra that he composed this beautiful orchestral work. A short time before its preparation Haydn asked for an extended vacation; but the Prince, expecting some important visitors, urged the conductor to cancel his plans temporarily. Haydn, undiscouraged, ingeniously repeated his request in musical form by so arranging the instrumentation of the last movement of the symphony that one by one the musicians in the orchestra would stop, pick up their instruments, blow out the candles on their stands, and walk out of the room, leaving but two musicians to play the last bar of the movement.

Needless to say, the "Farewell Symphony" gained the desired leave of absence for Jan Haydn.

Vocations

Milk Bottle Service

A young college student who wanted to earn some extra money in his spare time, figured out an idea that has solved this problem for him.

He contacted all the dairies in his town, and explained that he was planning on canvassing the town and collecting all the various milk bottles from empty houses and stores, as well as from those occupied. The milk companies agreed to pay him a small sum for each bottle he found.

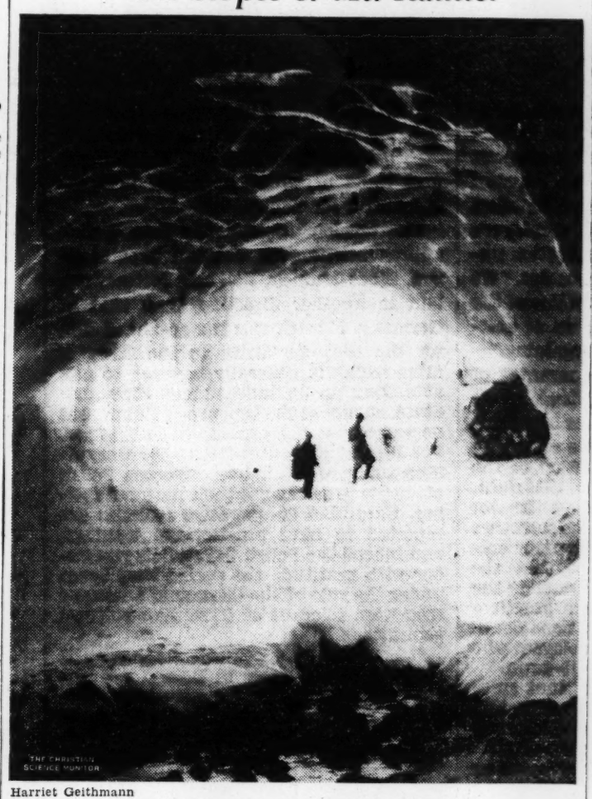
Since that time he has recovered 3,000 bottles—and he now works part-time on a salary subscribed by the three dairies in town.—George J. G., Represa, Calif.

Brevities

Union Oil Bulletin: Then there was the lad who was obliged to sell his car because he couldn't buy it any longer.

Detroit News: With a heater, a radio, and a bag of hamburgers, a snowbound sedan makes the igloo de luxe.

—On Slopes of Mt. Rainier



Harriet Geithmann

A Gossipy Brook Gurgles From the Milky Snow

Charting the Heavens

Lawrence of Arabia once told how an Arab sheik, after hearing the Western scholar recount the wonders revealed by the telescope, said: "You foreigners see millions of stars, and nothing beyond. We Arabs see only a few stars—and God."

In Lighter Vein

Complimentary?

Throughout the Middle West all livestock auctioneers are designated by the complimentary title of "Colonel." Their success as auctioneers depends on their ability to think straight and fast on their feet in front of a crowd. The quick wit so developed is well illustrated by a passage of words between "Col." McCracken and an opposing heckling lawyer in a suit to determine the identity of a famous pure-bred boar, the pedigree of which had been questioned.

"What regiment were you Colonel of, 'Col.' McCracken?" queried the attorney.

"I reckon you'd call it the 'Hog Brigade,'" replied the "Col."

"Come, come now," heckled the attorney, "I asked you a legitimate question and I am entitled to a non-jesting reply."

"Well," replied McCracken, "you see it's like this: 'Colonel' in front of my name is just like 'Honorable' in front of yours—it doesn't mean a thing!"—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Hm-m!

"That man Smith must read a lot."

"Oh, how is that?"

"Well, I'm always getting letters from him beginning, 'On going through my books . . .!'"—Washington Post.

The Jokesmith

Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village jokesmith stands;
The smith a cheerful man is he,
With white and jeweled hands.
He mails a joke, his hope is high,
Then settles down to wait;
At length there comes Ye Ed's reply:
"You're twenty years too late."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Added Touch

Fort Smith, Ark.

And so corporations are "soulless," are they? Try convincing John S. Parks of that!

Mrs. Parks occupies a wheel chair; and so when she contemplated a visit to her former home in Beloit, Kansas, her husband sought Pullman stateroom accommodations for her. To his dismay he learned no such equipment was in use on that portion of the journey beyond Kansas City; but this feeling was of short duration, for the railroad company promptly assured him that Pullman facilities would be provided for this trip.

The train was unavoidably delayed in reaching Kansas City, and the connection there waited fully an hour for her; and when her train arrived, there were railroad employees waiting to ensure her making a comfortable transfer. When she reached her destination, also, others were on hand to see that she was fully cared for until her relatives gladly assumed that responsibility.

Not an uncommon occurrence at all, under similar circumstances! But the point is that while railroads are confronted on every hand by laws regulating what they may and may not do, and those regulations enforced by a multiplicity of commissions, nothing contained therein would require the performance of these acts. Nor was any thought of self present in this instance, because the cost of providing this special Pullman service was far in excess of any monetary compensation for the transportation of the passenger.

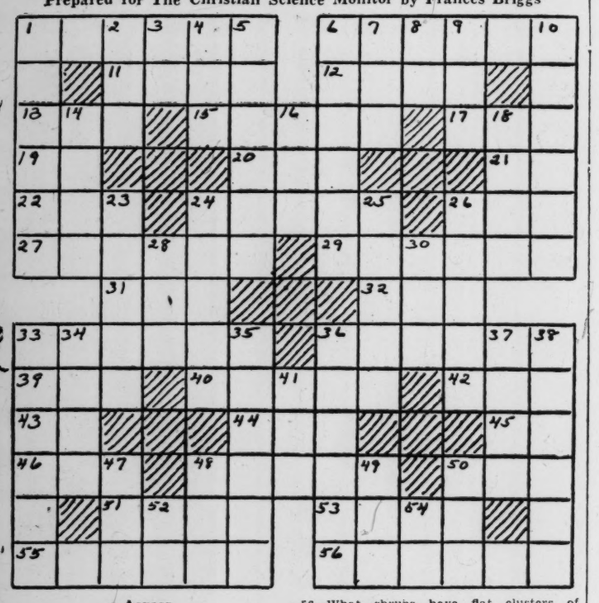
The added touch beyond that which is merely required, seldom fails to evoke a response in the hearts of those beholding it, because it satisfies a native sense of service.

Quotation for Today

JUDGE not thy friend until thou standest in his place.—Rabbi Hillel.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Paradise Lost"?
6—Who was founder of the Frankish monarchy?
11—Where is Gallipolis?
12—What Italian painter and poet was born in 1615?
13—What did Sir William Blackstone practice?
15—What Russian river flows into Lake Ilmen?
17—What animal ate malt in house that Jack built?
19—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
20—What is a welter of confused and discordant sounds?
21—Symbol for nickel.
22—Would you eat, don, or row a fricandelle?
24—Morpheus is called god of what?
26—Where did Mary and Joseph seek shelter just prior to birth of Jesus?
27—What is a royal seat on a dais with a canopy?
29—What vessel is used in the Mediterranean?
31—What is the name of an artificial language?
32—Reception.
33—What composition by Maurice Ravel is widely popular?
36—What holds the salt used in salting mackerel?
39—What bird has tufts or horns?
40—What part of Jerusalem artichoke is used as a vegetable?
42—What exclamation expresses contempt or derision?
43—What is second tone of diatonic scale?
44—When is the day of salvation, according to II Cor. 6:2?
45—Railwy (abbr.).
46—The Wash indents what country (abbr.)?
48—What is the shaft of a feather?
50—What is one of trees mentioned in book of Hosea?
51—What molding has a profile in form of a letter S?
53—Holly belongs to what genus of shrubs?
55—What U. S. gold coins have a value of ten dollars?
56—What shrubs have flat clusters of small white or pink flowers, and black or red berrylike drupes?

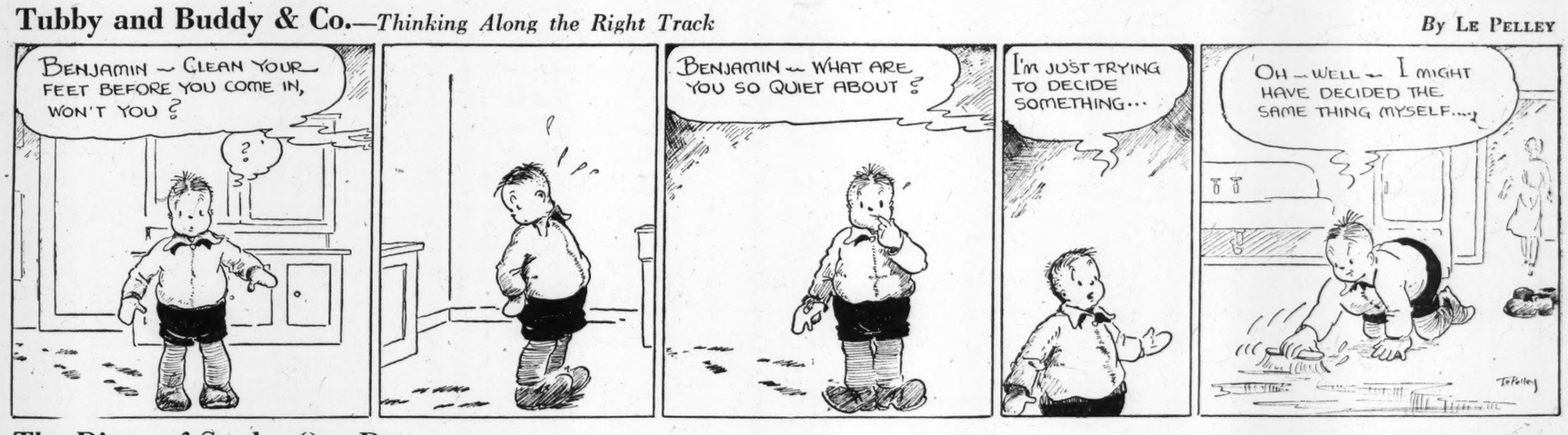
Down

1—What French artist was famous for his paintings of peasant life?
2—How would you describe pitch of a basso profundo?
3—Symbol for thorium.
4—What is obtained from whale blubber?
5—What is a thin strip of dough served in soup?
6—Who was Yankee schoolmaster in "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" (poss.)?
7—Cahors is capital of what Department in France?
8—What is a ridge of drift?
9—What French river rises in Alps and flows to Mediterranean?
10—What timber tree grows in Brazil and the Guianas?
14—Who was the son of Zibeon?
16—Contend.
18—What was name of two wives of Henry VIII?
23—What musical sound does the blackbird make?
24—High-spirited horses do what?
25—Who ate pumpkins and couldn't keep a wife?
26—Where is Fiume?
28—What is Keats' "To Autumn"?
30—What is umbrella-shaped ornament crowning a Buddhist pagoda?
33—What is the black rhinoceros of Africa?
34—What is a county of western Indiana?
35—In avoirdupois weight, 16 what equal a pound?
36—What did Rose O'Neill draw (sing.)?
37—An English countess is the wife of whom?
38—What would you find in "Mother Goose"?
41—What is a scarf of fur or feathers for the neck?
47—Who was a ruler of Magog?
48—What is jurisdiction of a bishop?
49—What measure equals 45 inches in England?
50—What English river flows to English Channel?
52—What is symbol for glucinum?
54—Editor (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements.)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Thinking Along the Right Track*

By Le Pelley

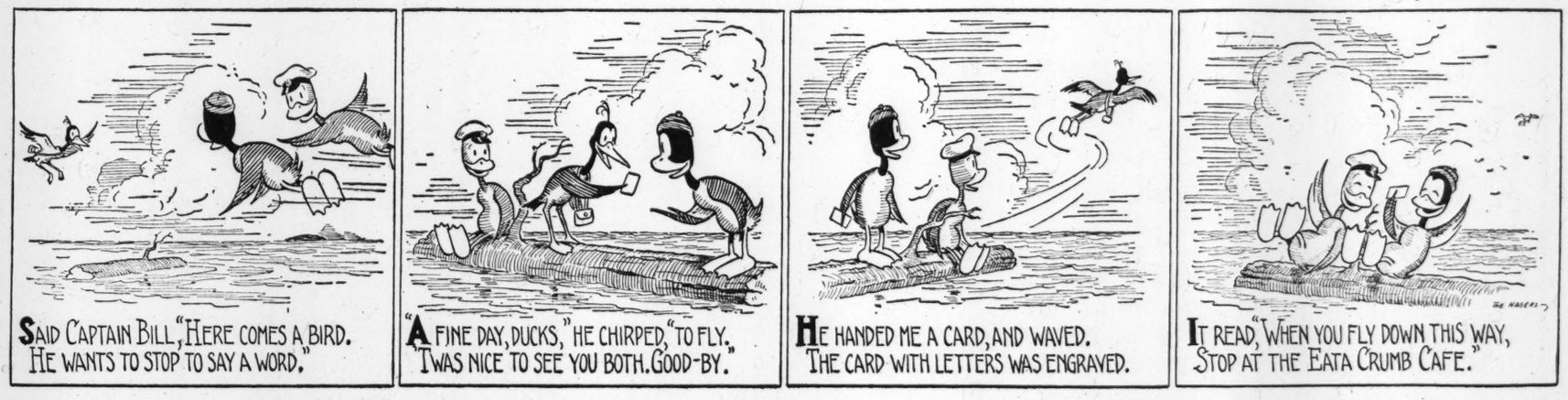

BENJAMIN — CLEAN YOUR FEET BEFORE YOU COME IN, WON'T YOU?
BENJAMIN — WHAT ARE YOU SO QUIET ABOUT?
I'M JUST TRYING TO DECIDE SOMETHING...
OH — WELL — I MIGHT HAVE DECIDED THE SAME THING MYSELF...
TeFelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tough Is Right*

By Carmack

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bird of Passage*

By The Hagers


SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "HERE COMES A BIRD. HE WANTS TO STOP TO SAY A WORD."
"A FINE DAY, DUCKS," HE CHIRPED, "TO FLY. 'TWAS NICE TO SEE YOU BOTH. GOOD-BY."
HE HANDED ME A CARD, AND WAVED. THE CARD WITH LETTERS WAS ENGRAVED.
IT READ, "WHEN YOU FLY DOWN THIS WAY, STOP AT THE EATA CRUMB CAFE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sitting on the Sit-Down

THE Supreme Court confirms the judgment of the American people against sit-down strikes. That is the simplest meaning of the decision in the Fansteel case. The majority opinion says in effect that employees who seize an employer's property lose their right to protection under the Wagner Labor Relations Act. "We repeat that the fundamental policy of the Act is to safeguard the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining."

This is not an unlimited guarantee of safeguard, says the Court. These rights will be protected if an employee leaves his work in a strike, but not if he resorts to unlawful measures in prosecution of the strike. The employer retains the right, as the Court said in upholding the Act in 1937, "to discharge for any reason other than union activity or agitation for collective bargaining." The fact that the employer may also have gone outside the law by resort to unfair labor practices does not justify the Labor Relations Board in forcing him to reinstate employees who have seized his property in a sit-down.

The minority opinion holds that since both sides had been "offside" a new start on the basis existing before trouble began might make for the most peaceful adjustment. Since so many minority opinions have become majority decisions in recent months and since definition of what is legal action in a strike (once any strike was forbidden) is changing, there will be close attention to this opinion. But it seems unlikely that the judgment against the sit-down will be soon reversed—certainly not until the similar judgment of public opinion has been reversed.

Cotton on the Dole

NICHOLAS CHAUVIN himself was never more unswervingly or more demonstratively loyal to Napoleon than is Senator Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith to his liege lord, King Cotton. The South Carolina solon, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, has brought in a bill which seeks to shore up the tottering throne on many sides.

He would have the Government add a parity-price adjustment of as much as five cents a pound to what the farmer gets for his cotton in the market; he would permit growers who reduce acreage this year below their allotments to withdraw for three cents a pound a portion of the cotton on which the Government last year loaned them eight or nine cents; he would authorize the Government to give away or sell through producers several million bales of the cotton surplus it has been accumulating since 1934.

At the same time he would set a minimum national acreage allotment for cotton to produce annually 11,000,000 bales. This contemplates a crop substantially equal to American cotton consumption and exports for 1937-38, if not in practice greater, and apparently takes no account of the carry-over of 13,600,000 bales which in the market goes up against the largest world cotton supply in the world's history, more than 50,000,000 bales for the 1938-39 season. This is the market in which North America's share has declined from approximately 60 per cent at one time to around 27 per cent.

There are some who believe the United States could sell more cotton at a lower price, but the indications seem to be that the export market depends more on internal policies of the receiving countries than on price. Anyway, what would be the gain to American living standards to try to compete on a price basis with the countries that have taken the lead in low-cost production—China, Brazil, Russia, Uganda, and India?

Senator Smith and his Southern colleagues seek to have the cotton-growing industry supported on a dole akin to the tariff subsidy by which many an uneconomic, or at least temporarily uneconomic, industry has been protected at times in the North. To justify this, even by protectionist theory, it would have to be shown that the preservation of the industry would meet some prospectively great need in the Nation's visible future. The case is rather the opposite in cotton. So far as can be seen, the demand is likely to shrink rather than increase and the tendency is for other products to take its place.

This is not to say there will not long be a demand for a certain amount of it, but the fault of such remedies as the Smith bill is that they attempt to keep up production of a relatively unwanted crop while heavily penalizing the Nation to subsidize it. Their chauvinistic devotion to King Cotton may be gallant, but such loyalty could better be transferred to newer and more benevolent rulers for Southern agriculture, such as production of pine for pulp, or tung oil and particularly of food for consumption at home.

Cheers, Anyway!

CHEERS are reported coming from Tokyo over the fact the United States House of Representatives has rejected a proposal to improve naval facilities at Guam. Cheers of relief, no doubt! In view of the statement by the Japanese Minister of the Navy before the Diet, February 7, that "to erect a fortress at a spot so far from a country is bound to weaken that country's defenses," it is difficult to say for whom relief is felt.

Poland Between Axis Powers

ANOTHER anti-Polish outbreak in Danzig underscores increasing tension between Germany and Poland, the first signs of which appeared immediately after Munich.

The tension arises partly from Polish apprehensions over German expansionism. Since Munich, Poland's fortune has lain in another direction than that of Germany. Munich was the go-ahead sign for the German "drive to the East," a drive which is generally believed to aim at setting up an independent Ukrainian State, chiefly at the expense of Russia, but necessarily at the expense of Poland too. For Poland rules about 5,000,000 Ukrainians who are bitter over vigorous Polish attempts to stamp out their national feeling. Ukrainian co-operative societies are reported to have pro-German leanings, and indeed the Polish Ukrainians remember with gratitude the period they spent under the rule of the Germanic Austrians who were tolerant of Ukrainian cultural aspirations.

It is probably no coincidence that anti-German disturbances in Poland are answering the anti-Polish demonstrations in Danzig at the same time that Count Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, is visiting Warsaw. It is obvious Poland will use Italy as a balance to German influence, if possible; and Italy already is said to have promised to oppose German Ukrainian schemes.

Moreover, Italy shows but indifferent interest in the possibility of winning Poland to the Rome-Berlin axis. Rome knows, no doubt, that Poland would be reluctant to make a move which would neutralize Italian support against plans of the Third Reich. Premier Mussolini knows, too, that to bring Poland into closer relationship with Germany would be to place in Reichsführer Hitler's hand a Polish card which Il Duce may one day wish to play exclusively in Il Duce's behalf.

An Unwarranted Strike

COERCION is a more accurate term than strike for the action just taken by the longshoremen's union at Boston in a dispute with the Seaboard Navigation Company in which the union refused to discharge a cargo from the freighter Penobscot loaded at Vienna, Md., because it had been handled by non-union workers. When the company protested that there is no longshoremen's union at Vienna, the Boston union argued that the cargo consigned to the Penobscot should have been routed to Baltimore, where it could have been loaded by union workers. The company was forced to agree to pay the Baltimore union the difference between the loading costs at that port and Vienna before Boston longshoremen would discharge the cargo. The newly-formed United States Maritime Labor Board should act immediately to suppress such dictatorial tactics and to show the marine branches of organized labor that arbitrary actions cannot be tolerated.

A Go-Ahead for Utilities

LEADERS of the electrical utility industry have known for a year and a half that the United States Government intended no further excursions into the field of electric power production, President Roosevelt asserts. Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, whose company is negotiating sale of some of its Mississippi and Alabama properties to the TVA, responds that he should like therefore to see a stipulation written into the pending contract defining the limits of TVA activity. Recalling a time when the Administration insisted that if certain steel companies meant what they said they should be willing to sign a written contract with a labor union, the point may not be badly taken.

More broadly, the significance of the Roosevelt statement for the country at large seems to be that at least the President has been clear in his own mind for the last year and a half that he intended to propose no further power projects. But just how definitely has that been understood by the industry? Within this time Mr. Roosevelt has recommended revival of Passamaquoddy; perhaps that does not count as being new.

Here and there a utility executive may ask how long is the Administration's memory on a "breathing spell" commitment. But actually the record seems to bear out fairly well the assumption that the President's program is really comprehended in the plans long since known for the Tennessee, Columbia and Colorado Rivers, and possibly the St. Lawrence and Passamaquoddy. Besides Mr. Roosevelt's own statement, the industry has some indication of public sentiment in that the appropriation for TVA has been one of the first points of attack by the economy bloc in the Senate.

People will not readily stand for having these experiments hamstrung just as they are getting into genuine operation, but neither are they going to be enthusiastic for new experiments or extensions in public ownership of power till these have proved their worth. Reinforcing the words of the President, this is a basic assurance upon which the electric utility industry may reasonably step out into considerable amounts of modernization and new construction.

Time for Plain Speaking

Conversation Pieces

A LITTLE green-leather note book spilled out of a drawer of the sewing cabinet when I hunted for a spool of pink thread. I opened it curiously, remembering how, in those days of long ago, I had liked to think of myself as a Writer (pronounced in capital letters). The little book had been used to take down scraps of conversation which suggested fiction. "A story in that," I would gloat, or "drama there," and make a nuisance of myself jotting things down—just as the inveterate camera fan holds everyone at bay while he takes a picture.

* * *

Page ten. It had been a late afternoon in London. The mist amounted to fog, but there were silhouettes moving to and fro on soundless feet. It was a street in an unfamiliar section through which I had to pass on my way to meet a friend for tea. I had stood under an arc light, getting my bearings, but finding nothing very tangible. Then a little way off, two figures moved toward me. They had all but bumped each other when a man's voice spoke:

"Are you looking for something, Colleen?"

A girl replied, "If you'd left off the last, I'd be glad of your help."

"Then consider it unsaid and speak your mind," admonished the rich, Irish drawl.

"There's a tailor's shop down here—Robena's. Silly part of town, but all the best actresses go to him . . ." the girl explained.

"Are you after being an actress?" inquired the man's voice with a smile in it.

"No," the girl imitated him, yet it did not seem impudent, but merely gay and self-assured. "I'm after having a suit made cheaply."

"What's the number?"

"It's eighteen."

"Then I'd best go with you, for 'tis a bad place for a young woman, alone in the dark at this hour."

There was hesitation and staring intently toward them; I discovered she had gone closer to examine him, for she said in surprise, "You're some sort of officer."

"Not so loud," said the Irish voice.

"Why? Is there going to be an adventure?" the girl exulted.

"Maybe, maybe—" their voices faded away in the mist, and unseen, I too vanished from the spot, having no taste for adventures before tea time.

* * *

Flipping over to page twenty-four, I came upon some shorthand notes, obviously wrought out under difficulties. ". . . and he's a very eccentric conductor," I translated laboriously. "He wore a heavy fur coat that night—as if anyone needed such a thing in London. We started walking home from Queen's Hall, but he saw it was too warm and hailed a taxi. I was just about to hop in, but he pulled me back, and stripped off his coat. 'Here, my good man,' he said to the taxi-driver, 'just take this and follow me home. I want to walk.' So we walked and the coat rode—two miles at the least. . . . And while we are on eccentricities, take Hans in the Berlin Philharmonic. He and the conductor had a controversy and Hans grew tired of it. So he fastened a kid glove into the top of his horn. At the last rehearsal, every time the conductor glared at Hans to come in strong, Hans came in strong—but the glove filled out with air and stuck up like the fingers of fate. You never heard such laughter . . . but that ended the argument." Here the notes ended in wild dots and dashes no longer decipherable.

* * *

Page sixteen, and a scene jotted down in uneven writing, done in a Paris Metro with the jar of trains beneath me. Inevitably there came across the years the permeable odors of rainy-day Metro rides. I had only seen one of the conversants in this trio. She was a little old lady in long black garments who belonged to Paris as surely as its gravel gardens. We sat back to back and presently two other passengers came in and sat down beside her.

"I say but you're draggled," said the voice of a man with an English north-country accent.

"Badly draggled?" asked the voice of a young girl indifferently. "It's the rain and wind."

"But Mademoiselle is only improved by it," said a soft voice in perfect French from beneath the little black bonnet. And the man, after a moment's surprised silence applauded his own undoing.

"Charmingly done, Madame. I am a sad tease and agree with you entirely."

"An Englishman," said the dry French voice, now speaking excellent English, "must always make negative his most positive thoughts. Now a Frenchman would have said, 'In the rain and wind you are like a sprite of the elements, mademoiselle,' and he would kiss his fingers to his own compliment. Come, help me up," she finished abruptly, "I am leaving at this station."

* * *

Under the heading "In a shop," I found these words of wisdom: ". . . and so I sez to her, 'Carlotta,' I sez, 'don't you care. A girl friend is a girl friend till she gets a boy friend, and then is three a crowd!" But I must find that spool of thread—

DOROTHY DESMOND

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Borah Reviews Thirty-two Years in the Senate

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON

WILLIAM EDGAR BORAH of Idaho, dean of the Senate, took office March 4, 1907, and has served consecutively since, thirty-two years. Only two other senators have surpassed the record in time, and none in length of service and world prominence. In connection with the anniversary, Mr. Borah the other day gave a Monitor representative some informal views and appraisals; set down below in question-answer form.

* * *

Mr. Borah, whom do you regard as the greatest senator in your thirty-two years' experience?

—I couldn't answer that with a single name nor do I desire to speak of the living. Qualities have differed so with different men. I think of Henry Cabot Lodge as being one of the most cultured of gentlemen. I don't recall anyone who surpassed Joe Bailey of Texas in debating skill.

* * *

Who was the greatest President? You have served here with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, Coolidge, Harding, Wilson and Taft—?

—And part of Theodore Roosevelt's term. Well, that is hard to say, too. Speaking personally the man with whom I got along best was Theodore Roosevelt. There was an attachment there. I thought him exceedingly able, and personally sincere. But it is hard to pick and choose. Coolidge, for example, displayed some traits of true greatness. I recall when Charles Beecher Warren was named attorney general, and a subcommittee of which I was head, reported against confirmation. The day the Senate was to vote Mr. Coolidge called me to the White House. I was embarrassed because I would have to oppose the President. (Of course, as you know, I have opposed several Presidents.)

"Senator," he said, "I should be very glad to have Mr. Warren approved. Is there anything you can do for me?"

"Mr. President," I replied, "though it's exceedingly painful for me, since I believe a President should have a Cabinet of his own selection, we found some things in the record that made it impossible for me to support him."

Mr. Coolidge turned, and I shall always remember that there was not the slightest change in his voice.

"In such a matter as this a man must act on his own conscience," he said calmly. That was all there was to it. It struck me as a magnificent example of tolerance, and of refusing to make an issue personal.

* * *

Looking back over thirty-two years in the Senate, Mr. Borah, what is the act of which you are proudest?

—I am proudest of doing what little I have been able to do in keeping us out of Europe.

Out of Europe?

—Yes, I mean in terms of abiding by Washington's advice against entangling commitments. I do not mean isolation in economic matters or trade, and so forth. That has always been my position. I outlined it in a speech well before the League of Nations fight.

* * *

Who was the greatest statesman among your colleagues?

—It is difficult to answer that, partly on personal grounds. My associations have never been identified with any special individual. I do not happen to have the disposition that brings me into close intimacy. I have an affection for many senators, but I recall how Wendell Phillips replied when asked why he did not go into Society, for which he was eminently fitted. He said he stayed away because he might be forced to say something embarrassing. In my own case I have always wanted to be in a position to say what I wanted to say, irrespective of personalities.

* * *

Do you have any feelings about the press, after a thirty-year contact?

—I have met many reporters, some of them great ones. I will say that in all that time I have never been deceived, or betrayed in a confidence, but once, and that wasn't of a serious nature, and I was prepared to accept the reporter's explanation that it was due to a misunderstanding.

* * *

Is the caliber of Congress higher or lower than in 1907?

—I do not see any great difference. I think the caliber of Congress is measured by the caliber of the country. We don't rise very much higher than the country, and we don't fall very much lower.

I recall a comment of Earl Gray in connection with the Senate's League of Nations debate. "I've read the debate entire," he said, "and I regard it as being on as high a level and as great, as any parliamentary debate in the English tongue."

I asked Earl Gray whether he recalled the debates of Charles James Fox and William Pitt, on England's attitude during the French revolution. He said he did not feel he needed to qualify his comment.

* * *

Mr. Borah, pardon a personal question: You have sometimes been accused of inconsistency. Do you have any comment on that?

—I believe it would be very hard to show a place where I have changed my views, not as an incident, but on a basic principle. I believe I am slow in taking a position, and once adopted I generally stick to it. As an example of inconsistency it has sometimes been cited that I went to Chicago to support Roosevelt [Theodore], but did not follow him into a third party when he failed to get the Republican nomination. But I think that answers itself. In any case if I declare I have been reasonably consistent I do so without any degree of pride. A man ought to be ready to change his position if occasion requires.

* * *

What do you regard, Mr. Borah, as the most vital current problem?

—I think the biggest issue is restoring economic health to this country. That involves a good many things and a great many separate problems.

Would you put that domestic issue ahead of any world problem?

—I would. If we could settle our own economic problem and give 130,000,000 peace-loving people security and prosperity, no nation on earth would think of attacking us, and poor deluded people who think they can overturn our democracy like those who met at Madison Square Garden [the German-American Bund] would be shamed into silence.

* * *

And how about world problems?

—The troubles of the world are primarily economic.

* * *

Are you writing your autobiography?

—No.

Will you run for re-election in 1942?

—I don't know.

* * *

The reporter paused.

"Well in conclusion, Mr. Borah," he said, "one final question. Are you planning to go to Europe soon, for the first time in your life?"

Mr. Borah paused and smiled. Then he responded gravely:

"I haven't any plans for that now."

"Is that your last word on Europe, Senator?"

There wasn't any question this time about what Mr. Borah meant. He nodded again.

Europe must wait.

"Milk and Honey"—and a Home for the Jews

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Articles continue to appear in the daily press indicating the expectation of the Jews of the world that sooner or later large numbers of their race will be admitted into Palestine for settlement on the land which many of them envision as of unlimited extent and fertility. The writer is familiar with the lands of that country and finds it necessary to correct some of the misunderstanding regarding it.

Palestine can absorb little additional immigration. When the Israelites first came to that country they did not find it a "land of milk and honey" as would appear on superficial Bible study. Palestine was a rich country only in parts, relatively speaking.

With continued desiccation of the desert belt which extends from western Sahara eastward across Africa and central Asia, it was inevitable that Palestine should become even less suitable for occupancy than it was originally. Some of the first settlements lie in places which are now quite barren and devoid of water.

When, after the World War, the Zionist organization was allotted a permanent place for its "home for the Jews," Palestine was naturally the first country to hold in prospect. Probably not one of the interested individuals in ten thousand has studied its geologic or climatic conditions. The world tried to do the Jews a kindness in assigning them to Palestine under a British Mandate which at the time evidently seemed a remedy for all their troubles, and no Zionist leader or enthusiast need be blamed for making the most of an opportunity for which they had all worked so diligently. Even the Palestinian Arabs may have supposed they were doing the Jews a favor by selling them land on which to settle.

The truth is that the fundamental conditions do not justify even the immigration which has taken place to date—no matter what the nationality, race and religion of immigrants might be. Although a fair area of rich land borders the Mediterranean Sea, this has now been largely settled; it has in fact been intensively developed by farms and settlements.

Most important, the ground-water level in the farming areas has tended to decline for years past. Water, which constitutes so essential an element in all settlement and cultivation, does not exist on the surface or below ground in amounts adequate for unlimited expansion of the necessary irrigation.

The main inducement held out by enthusiasts to Palestinian settlement is for farming. Few other industries can be expanded. Thus, if Jews or other immigrants are counting on farming for a living, Palestine is no longer their "promised land." A few manufacturing opportunities may exist, but this business is better suited to any country from which immigrants intend to move. Palestine factories are a long distance from the world's best markets; consequently a large immigrant population cannot subsist mainly by manufacturing. Even the banks are overdone in Palestine; there are more of them than warranted by the size or future expectations of the country.

Thus, although wishing to do no injustice, even in thought, to either Jew or Arab, I am forced to the conclusion that the only way to put an end to the Palestinian controversy is to stop immigration. The Arabs did not offer hostile opposition to the presence of the Jews until the latter arrived in great numbers. With a reasonably tolerant attitude on both sides it should be as easy for the two races to dwell peacefully side by side as it is for Whites and Negroes to do so in the United States or for Mohammedans and Hindus to live at the same time in India. For, putting aside sentiment, as we must do to find a true solution, and looking the facts in the face, these peoples (both of which are Palestinians) must live peacefully in the same country, else Palestine will become another Spain.

Some mistakes were made by the Allies after the war. The theory of arbitrary frontiers and unlimited immigration opportunities in certain countries has been proved incorrect. Although it may be humiliating for the Zionist leaders, as well as for the British Government, to have to acknowledge at this late date that they were mistaken (i. e., that the sponsors for the Zionist plan in the League of Nations were mistaken), nevertheless acceptance of the existing conditions appears inevitable.

Thus it may be necessary for Britain to decide the main issue in such a way as seemingly to side adversely, having none the less friendliness to the Jews and no undue leaning toward the Arabs, but with appreciation of all existing circumstances, including the understanding that immigration must stop and that a democratically minded government by the Palestinian community of interest is the key to permanent peace in that country. Agreement on these lines should enable both sides to live constructively side by side and hasten the day when a Mandate will be unnecessary. It is possible that there is no other solution which will work.

FREDERICK G. CLAPP

New York.